RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 93. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
24 April	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
6th May	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th „	DURENDA* ..	7,241
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
25th April	KIDDERPORE	China & Japan
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
21st April	BANKURA ..	Busreh viz Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
23rd „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
26th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
28th „	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru	7098	18 April	April
Yamagata Maru.	3807	28 April	12 May
* Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „
Muroran Maru	5374	19 „	2 June
*Awa Maru	6028	28 „	11 „

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
236, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar
Bombay	Jhelum City	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Cant.
Calcutta	Kasur	Patiala
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR
New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
„ „ 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
„ „ 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.
LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).
Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Great Eastern Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INCORPORATED IN S. S.
An Eastern Co. for the People of the East.
Automatic Non-Forfeiture. Total & Permanent Disability clause.
BIG BONUSES.
Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED:
BOMBAY BRANCH, 50/52, Church Gate Street, Fort.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4 50,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS
Chief Agents for U. P.
32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
B. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
S. R. DONGRI & Co. SITABALDI, Nagpur,
Chief Agents for C. P. & Berar.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building,
Near Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 25304.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fancy Silk Cloths and Hosiery Goods. Earn Rs. 200 monthly with a small capital of Rs. 100 only. Write to-day for full particulars to the NATIONAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R3035

TRAVELLING and LOCAL AGENTS for our guaranteed manufactures of Cloth and Hosiery on pay and commission. Cash security Rs. 200 essential. THE CROWN TEXTILE CO., Ludhiana (Punjab).
A R3029

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CANDIDATES to work as Manager, Cashier, Accountant, Clerks and Agents. Cash security essential. Apply for particulars with one anna stamp to N. E. BUREAU, Meerut.
A R3031

WANTD.—Competent ASSISTANTS for the Carding and Spinning departments of a Mill in Ahmedabad. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest terms to Box No. 1338 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3051

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, and ROOMS in Dabholkar Wada Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan" Harvey Rd., Bombay.
C R3034

TO LET to Hindoos only.—FLATS on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Monthly rents Rs. 135 and Rs. 165. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan," Harvey Road, Bombay.
E2042

TO BE LET—At reasonable rent, the Blocks, Rooms, Motor Garages, etc., with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply to K. T. ROWJEE, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R3039

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Disintrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 3in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MILL FOR SALE—Apply Box No. 1334, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3021

FOR SALE—INK FACTORY with the formulas showing to prepare Stephen's Ink quality with the Goodwill. Write to Box No. 1339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
G R3052

FOR SALE—At Bhavnagar, one GINNING FACTORY, containing 45 gins, one Lancashire Steam Boiler of 30' x 7' x 169 lbs. working pressure in good condition and one compound noncondensing corliss valve Steam Engine 9 H.P. 210. At Botad one Lancashire Boiler 24' x 6½' x 145 lbs. working pressure and one chimney piece 40' long, 3½ in. diameter. For details apply to THE NEW KATHIAWAR GINNING, PRESSING AND TEXTILE CO., LTD., Botad.
G R3050

MATRIMONIAL.

REFINED MAHOMEDAN YOUTH in Government Service invites matrimonial correspondence from parents of an accomplished girl, knowing English, Urdu or Gujarati. Apply Box No. 1335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3030

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.
M

LEARN SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3048

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

FOR SALE— ACTIONABLE CLAIMS under a Release, Trust, etc., purchasers must take legal advice and copies of documents at his own expense, advertiser being old and in bad health sells the same. Apply to BYRAMJI HORMASJI, Crown Building, near Grant Road Goods Yard.
T R3041

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Coronas 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21123.
N W

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.—It cures all diseases. EGYPTIAN THERMAE. Back Paper Currency, Bombay.
T R3026

SILK UNDERWEARS, fancy and durable rupees four each. KHAN BROS., 199, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R3049

LETTER HEADS.— Latest American fashions, printed with American Types; Design Book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp: Hongkong Bank, Churchgate Street.
T 3022

LOANS & MORTGAGES.

ESTATE AND MORTGAGE BROKER.—N. B. PARULEKAR, Byculla Bridge, Bombay. Transactions confidential.
R3041

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

THE COMMITTEE of the LUCKNOW ART GALLERIES and MUSIC COLLEGE invite designs for the proposed Art Institute building to be erected in Lucknow. Premiums of Rs. 1,000 for the best design and Rs. 250 for that next in merit will be awarded by the Assessor, a copy of whose report will be forwarded to all bonafide competitors.

Schedule of conditions, survey plan of site, and all particulars necessary for the accurate preparations of the designs may be obtained from the undersigned on application accompanied by Rs. 7-8. Designs will be accepted up till TUESDAY, June 1st, 1926.

The Committee do not bind themselves to employ the successful or any competitor in connection with the execution of the work.

RAI UMANATH BALI,
Hony. Secretary,
The Music Association of India,
C/o Hon'ble Rai Rajeshwar Bali, O.B.E., Minister of Education, U. P., Naini Tal.

NOTICE.

"COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, WORKSHOP, POONA."

New Diploma Course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Classes commence from June, 1926.

CANDIDATES for admission to Diploma Classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age.

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School-leaving Certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a School-Leaving Certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College Authorities.
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(6) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications candidates of lesser qualifications may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal.

Applications with one rupee registration fee, duly countersigned by the Head Master or Superintendent or Principal of the Institution, where the applicant is or was studying for the birth-date and marks obtained in any one of the above examinations or any higher examination of the University or the annual examination of the school, particularly in Mathematics, English and Physics, should reach the Superintendent on or before 1st June, 1926.

(Sd.) W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, April, 1926.
C26462

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SIMON REUBEN, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. MOLOOBHOY RANMAL.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuages, tenements standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of Tantanpura Street, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and four (304) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1011 and 1044, New No. 6742, Old Survey No. 347, New Survey No. 2856, and Cadastral Survey No. 1016, Mandvi Division, the messuages and tenements standing thereon, being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 1693 and Street Nos. 104-110, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Tantanpura Street, on or towards the South by the property of Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy High School, on or towards the East by a gully and beyond it by the properties of Datoobhoy Ebrahim and Manek Kassum, and on or towards the West by Israel Moholla Lane.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1926.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & SURAIYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26459

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of HARISCHANDRA RAMJI MHAPRALKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Lower Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased, for the use and benefit of Kaluram Harischandra Mhapralkar, his minor son, and limited to the period of his minority.

GANGABAI, widow of Harischandra Ramji Mhapralkar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lower Parel, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of the Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.

The 9th day of April, 1926.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26460

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE.

We are the largest manufacturers of Galvanized, Steel, Brass and Copper Wire Wire and Wire Netting.
Prices on Application:
A FRANCIS & CO.,
43, Moti Seal St., CALCUTTA

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 1.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PRAGJEE DHARAMSEY, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, General Merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai PARVATIBAI, widow of Pragjee Dharamsey, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of the minor son, Premji Pragji, and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of April, 1926.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26463

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Chagla" Villa, Dadar Main Road, near the Dadar Station, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and plateware, telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, one sweet-tone square piano, one gramophone with records reclining sofas, easy chairs, low chairs, hat stands single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, ice-box, phonograph, meat safes, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1926, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—

By order of the bank concerned:—
100 Bales Army blankets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.
This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every post. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is invited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to
S. C. SEAL,
125, Upper Clitpore Road, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Picture You Can Never Forget
EMOTIONAL IMPULSIVE AND LOVABLE
ALEXANDRA SORINA
IN THE
'WOMAN WHO DID'
(5 Reels)
A true story taken from life of a girl who defies the laws of society and ignores marriage.
A most successful all British Production, perfectly portrayed by Alexandra Sorina.
The other parts are perfectly interpreted by
LIONEL BARRYMORE
DAISY CAMPBELL
HENRY VIBART
'The SKY PLUMBER'
Starring Arthur Stone a rollicking Fast Action Comedy filled with thrills and surprises. Two reels of fun and laughter.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

An Exceptional Treat!
OPENING SATURDAY 24th APRIL
'The Grand National'
The race from start to finish. Thirty Horses start but Fourteen only complete the difficult 4½ mile course. Becker's Brook and its casualties. Stern realities—all in the steeplechasing game.
JACK HORNER'S MEMORABLE Win
"SCAREM MUCH"
A MACK SENNETT COMEDY
Filled with smiles, giggles and roars of laughter.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gackwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE
in view of "RAM NAVAMI"
Bank holiday
On WEDNESDAY, 21st April 1926 at 3-30 p. m.
"SWAYAMWAR"
SATURDAY, 24th April 1926 at 8-30 P. M.
ASHA NIRASHA
SUNDAY, 25th April 1926 at 3-30 P. M.
DRAUPADI.
AT THE
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Booking as usual.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD
cont'nues
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S
LATEST SOCIAL PICTURE
LAKHO-VANJARO
featuring
Miss GOHAR Miss JAMNA
and Mr. RAJA (Sandow)
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m
EXTRA SHOWS
On Sat. Sun. and Bank Holiday at 3 P. M.

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY there will be a RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY Show begins from 12o'clock

The Most Sensational Mythological Production of MADAN THEATRES Ltd., Calcutta

RAMAYANA—The Mythological Spectacle and Sensation of all India. Wonderful illusions to be shown in two instalments. Don't Miss ?

"RAMAYANA" Indian Serial in 21 Parts 1st Instalment 11 Parts.

We specially arranged for our Hindu Patrons to show in the Holy Chitra.

TIME :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. Saturday, Sunday and Bk. Holidays at 3-30. Wednesday Show begin from 12 o'clock. Prices :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3. Including Tax.

GLOBE CINEMA, SANDHURST ROAD.

Coming :—Mysteries of India or Tasvire Hind.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 5-30 P.M. and TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

A STROK. presents.

RUTH ST. DENIS AND TED SHAWN AND THEIR DENISHAWN DANCERS IN BALLETS, DIVERTISSEMENTS AND MUSICAL VISUALIZATIONS NEW ITEMS IN EVERY PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Plus Tax. Booking at the Theatre.

REMEMBER

Saturday 24th April, 1926

COMMENCING DATE OF

LIGHT OF ASIA

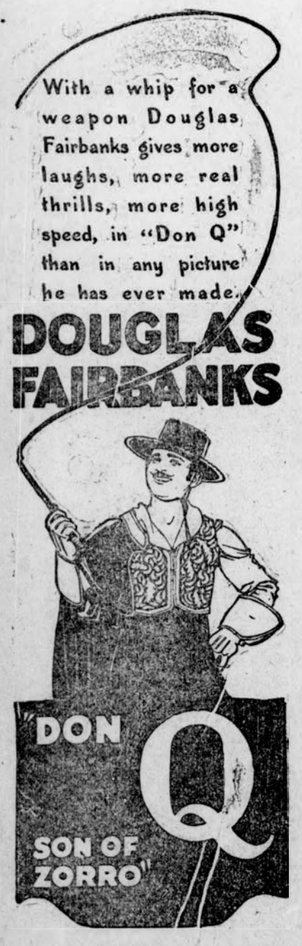
AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE - - - - New Charni Road

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 3-30 6-15 & 9-45 P.M.


With a whip for a weapon Douglas Fairbanks gives more laughs, more real thrills, more high speed, in "Don Q" than in any picture he has ever made.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DON Q
SON OF ZORRO

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

IF YOU WANT LOVE AND THRILLS

If you yearn for far off Beauty, the glamour of the desert, nights of glorious romance and live for a while in a realm of enchantment—

SEE

THE ARAB

OR

A ROMANCE OF ARABIA

FEATURING:

RAMON NOVARRO and ALICE TERRY

The screen's most perfect lovers.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

'SOUTH INDIA'

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,

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IF EVERY WIFE KNEW WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :—

LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE

BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS

on commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 20.

Chinkoa, Gill, Rangoon.
Hatipara, Wilson, Java.
Takliwa, Minett, Penang.
Gambada, Rowe, Calcutta.
Clan Mackinnon, Maclean, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 21.

Querimla, Smith, Colombo.
Comt. Mapes, Jean, Haiphong.
Badarpur, Pritchard, Rangoon.
Bankra, Hatchard Busreh.

LOADING.

April 20.

Steamer, Toyonka Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.
Steamer Hatipara for Karachi.
Steamer Baroda for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, April 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sturmfels, 3834, Karachi, 28/4, L E Edwards, Ltd.
2 Ranpura, 9279, London, 24/4, M M and Co.
3 Streefkerk, 3823, Hamburg, 1/5, E D Sassoon and Co.
4 Britannia, 5141, Liverpool, 22/4, Grahams Tdg Co.
5 Japan, 3262, Colombo, 21/4, L Edwards Ltd.
7 Dumana, 5112, Karachi, 22/4, M M and Co.
8 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste, 1/5, L Triestino and M I.
10 Karoa, 3607, Durban, N F M M Co.
11 Toyooka Maru, 4,388, Kobe, 28/4, N Y Kaisha.
14 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 22/4, Volkart Bros.
15 Commandant Mayes, 4298, Haipong, 21/4, M Maritimes.
Commandant Mages, 4298, Haipong, 21/4, M Maritimes.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 C/o Harvard, 4410, Karachi 22/4, K Nixon and Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 21/4, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Busreh, 23/4, M M and Co.
5 Serbistan, 1864, Kobe, 24/4, O S Kaisha.
6 Chinkoa, 3295, Karachi N F M M & Co.
7 Celebes Maru, 4262, Japan, 23/4, O S Kaisha.
9 Bahadur, 2936, Calcutta, 21/4, Turner Morrison and Co.
10-11 Saint Dunstan, 3567, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 28/4, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kidderpore, 2263, Kobe, 25/4, M M and Co.
C/R Khosrou, 2492, Jeddah, 22/4, T Morrison and Co.
D/E Honolulu Maru, 3541, Japan, 25/4, O S Kaisha.
G Jamnagar, 278, Jamnagar, 22/4, L Naranji and Co.
H Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 21/4, Merchant S N Co.
L/M Dara, 3082, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
O Laxmi, 124, Alleppy, 21/4, R Assaria and Co.

EXPORTS.

April 20.

S S Ranpura for London:—20 cwt cardamom Hajian Bros, 102 cwt dry ginger R S Tata and Co, 200 cwt turmeric N C Bhesania and Co, 1580 cwt mowra meal S Bannister and Co, 2 bdles woollen carpets H A M Sawal Ltd, 23 bales cow hides Ladhabhai Thana and Sons, 11 bdles woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff, 5 bdles lamb and fox skins A Azizullahoff, 16 cwt pistachio nuts G Suchidina and Co, 2 bdles pole cat skin H A Aminoff, 5 bales cow hides C Rahimtoola and Sons, 1 pkge woolen rubs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 4 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 25 cases bustles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 14 bales goat and sheep skins H R Rehmanbhai and Co, 22 bales goat and sheep skins M Laduck, 499 cwt javaire seed J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 21 cylinders empty cylinders B Mond and Co Ltd, 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 14 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 3 bdles jickal and fox skins H A Ebrahimoff. 3 bdles lamb and fox skins F Haji off, 2 bdles woollen carpets F Haji off.

For Marseilles:—26 cwt gum olibanum A H Mawjee and Co, 55 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

Constantinople:—9 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—55 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 4000 cwt linseed Bolkart Bros, 325 bales gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy, 55 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export, 220 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 220 bales cotton Vardhman Bros Ltd, 200 cwt ground nuts J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 935 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton H Nensey and Co, 220 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd, 330 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 265 bales cotton Vardhman Bros Ltd. 710 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Streefkerk for Ghent:—165 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co, 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp.—1 pkge woollen carpets Thos Cook and Son Ltd. 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—1000 tons manganese ore T Morrison and Co, 56 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 3000 cwt ground nut oil cake I A H Moosa Ltd.

For Bourgas:—5 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co Ltd.

S S Britania for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 10 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

For Philadelphia:—57 bales goat skins Briskey and Co.

For Liverpool:—50 cwt cattle fish P Meherally and Co, 1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 34 bales wool A Salemohomed and Co, 100 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 240 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 19 bales wool M Nissim.

For Breelona:—4300 cwt lineed Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—60 casks goat skins H M Edwards and Co, 10 bales goat skins H M Edwards and Co, 55 bales cotton A Damodar, 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 1000 bales castorseed Ralli Bros, 201 gum karaya I A H Moosa Ltd.

S S Arcturus for New York:—201 cwt gum Ghati S Khetsey and Co, 38 cwt salted guts M M and Co, 8 cwt condiments Owen and Oke Ltd, 100 cwt dill seed I A H Moosa Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—44 bales cotton thread waste S Kanaji and Co

S S Sturnfels for Aarhus:—50 bales hemp W Latham and Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—327 cwt cassein Amin and Sons, 503 cwt turmeric J Dayall, 1040 cwt myrabollams M B Kaisha Ltd, 150 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 601 cwt linseed J Dayall, 220 bales cotton A Damodar, 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros, 100 cwt kangseed Volkart Bros, 55 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

For Pasajes:—100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Copenhagen:—100 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

For Gothenburg:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Harward for Dunkirk:—4000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 211 cwt gum Ghatty S Chapsea and Co.

For Hull:—4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—1 bdle cat skins H A M Sawal, 1 bdle fox skins Nasir Gad.

For Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist C Bomanji and Co, 29 cwt cloves E F Kavarana and Co.

For Kobe:—1 cwt ivory B Esmail and Co.

S S Sarbistan for Kobe:—500 bales cotton The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, 285 bales cotton H Nensey and Co, 304 bales cotton N Futehally.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 100 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co, 100 bales cotton N Manilal and Co, 600 bales cotton Japan Cotton Co Ltd.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Toyooku Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton C Damji and Sons.

IMPORTS.

April 20.

S S Charlbury from Antwerp. Agents.—Lionel Edwards Ltd.

From Antwerp:—86 bales paper, 36 cases paper, 1108 cases window glass, 298 bdles fish plates, 441 bdles copper sheets, 937 bdles steel circles, 11540 bdles steel rods, 2825 bdles steel plates and angles and joists, 1089 pieces steel plates and angles and joists, 2478 pieces rails, 28297 steel bars, 5419 bdles steel bars, 10049 bdles steel sheets, 1251 bdles gas tubes, 590 pieces gas tubes, 514 pieces and pkges fittings, 20792 bdles steel hoops, 200 coils steel hoops, 900 casks China clay, 250 casks galved roofing nails, 236 cases nails 275 cases wire nails, 65 cases screws, 55 cases champagne, 200 casks imitation red lead, 450 coils galved wire, 80 coils iron wire, 40 cases iron panel pins, 54 crates tiles, 116 bales straw boards, 133 cases bolts and nuts, 244 D/bags bolts asd nuts, 568 bags bolts and nuts, 11904 bags sugar, 1000 D/bags sugar, 100 bags corn starch, 111 teeth ivory, 64 cases hard ware, 27 cases iron ware, 20 cases hollow glass, 232 cases colours, 19 cases colours, 685 D/bags rivets, 12 cases perfumery, 17 cases gramophone parts, 21 bdles iron tubes, 100 pieces iron tubes, 13 cases yellow metal sheeting, 10 cases cottons, 9 cases wire netting, 7 cases glass ware.

From Rotterdam:—53 casks salt, 70 bales paper, 135 bales straw boards, 31 cases art silk yarn, 500 cases vegetable product, 20 cases steel wire, 65 cases nails, 200 cases dyeing material, 87 drums dyeing material, 11 barrels dyeing material, 102 casks or kegs hydrosulphite, 225 D/bags farina, 480 bags pearl maize sarch, 50 cases ammonia, 75 casks sugar of lead, 3585 bags sugar, 40 casks chemical, 10 cases beer, 466 cases colours, 573 casks colours.

S S Penang Maru from Yokohama. Agents—N Y Kaisha.

From Yokohama:—50 cases cotton shirting, 225 cases silk goods, 16 cases cotton crepe, 2 cases menthol crystal.

From Shanghai:—51 bales raw silk, 120 bales cotton sheeting, 60 bales tea, 125 cases silk piece goods, 12 cases silk yarn, 50 bags green bean.

From Singapore:—65 cases pine apples, 1270 bdles rattons, 2094 bags sago flour, 13 D/bags pepper, 27 bdles merchandise, 15 cases lubricating oil, 150 tanks lubricating oil, 12 cases mace, 56 bags nut meg with shell, 1313 bags betel nuts, 130 D/bags betel nuts.

From Hongkong:—3 cases silk piece goods

From Osaka:—118 cases Japanese yarn, 105 bales Japanese yarn, 48 bales cotton yarn, 73 cases cotton yarn, 12 cases grey cotton yarn, 639 bales grey cotton yarn, 120 bales grey cotton drill, 40 cases grey cotton drill, 78 cases red sheeting, 153 bales grey cotton sheeting, 50 cases glass bangles, 572 cases glass ware, 63 cases glass pearl beads, 554 cases brass circles, 60 cases brass strips, 145 cases enamelled ware, 25 cases empty glass bottles, 28 cases celluloid bangles, 50 cases sewing thread, 18 cases hosiery under shirts, 20 cases glass tubes, 108 cases match drawer, 226 cases match boxes, 33 bales grey cotton shirting, 25 bales cotton shirting, 250 casks red lead, 200 kegs red lead, 195 bdles straw boards, 21 cases umbrella sticks and ribs, 21 cases silk yarn, 10 cases shell buttons, 10 cases tin boxes, 10 cases percelain, 8 cases whistles, 6 cases rubber toys, 5 cases cotton lace, 4 cases spectacles.

From Kobe:—200 cases glass bangles, 75 cases celluloid goods, 50 cases celluloid bangles, 106 cases cotton hosiery, 276 cases silk goods, 37 cases wooden sticks, 40 cases umbrella ribs, 34 cases bamboo ware, 50 cases cotton shirting, 145 bales cotton shirting, 143 bales grey cotton sheeting, 25 bales cotton drill, 17 cases cotton drill, 14 cases cotton goods, 93 cases glass ware, 19 cases cotton flannel, 40 cases enamelled ware, 11 cases toys, 11 cases window glass, 10 cases stationery, 39 cases tin ware, 5 cases spectacles, 19 cases buttons, 16 cases silk piece goods, 629 barrel coal tar, 15 cases silk yarn, 47 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases porcelain ware, 39 bales mattings, 47 bales isinglass, 10 cases rubber goods, 20 cases amorees 195 pieces timber, 50 bags ginger, 50 cases ginger, 50 pkges ginger, 8 cases peppermint oil, 8 cases cotton lace, 9 cases brushes, 15 bags Japanese rice. 40 cases match boxes, 40 cases mats, 10 cases cotton crepe, 10 pkges white stone, 5 cases metal ware, 6 cases lamps.

From Moji:—217 casks coal pitch, 380 bales straw board, 3000 bags cement,.

From Colombo:—261 bags areca nuts, 35 bdles empty gunnies.

From Nagoya:—25 cases porcelain ware. 60 cases glass ware, 99 cases porcelain.

From Tokyo:—9 cases toys, 30 cases rubber toys, 1 case cotton goods.

From Vancouver:—25 cases canned salmon.

From Otarn:—28 crates veneer boards.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 20.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road. Bombay):—

		Rs.	As	Ps
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	13	6
Century	,,	0	12	0
Jacob	,,	0	12	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	12	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	12	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	11	6
Jamshed	,,	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	2	9
Century	,,	1	2	3
Hindustan	,,	1	2	3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	0
Phœnix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	2	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	9
Kaliamardan	,,	1	2	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	6
David Mills	,,	0	0	0
Apollo	,,	0	0	0
E D Sassoon	,,	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	0	0	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—				
Textie (Hand)	,,	1	1	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	3
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	3
Sakuntala	,,	1	0	0
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1368 Tata	,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	8	0
Jamshed	,,	4	8	0
Century	,,	5	0	0
Pearl Pabancy £5	,,	4	12	0
Hindustan No. 9x2	,,	5	4	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	4	0
Bombay United	,,	5	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5860 Sholapur		12	0	0
Textile Mills £3 1/2	,,			
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	0	0
Hindustan	,,	9	6	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	0	6
Textile	,,	1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kesta	Per £	1	5	6
Vimal	,,	1	5	6
Phœnix	,,	1	5	6

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

10th April 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 10th April.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	1322	3907
Bombay	86937	111540
Karachi	32130	25054
Madras	(a)	Nil
Rangoon	...	—
Tuticorin	(a)	Nil
Total	120689	139601

EXPORTS

Week ending 10th April.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bale
Calcutta	2262	1780
Bombay	44386	90414
Karachi	2150	9565
Madras	(a)	241
Rangoon	3461	1114
Tuticorin	(a)	672
Total	52261	103429

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 10th April.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	41372	66241
Bombay	1611811	2651330
Karachi	1013679	875500
Madras	64506	1450
Rangoon	16504	..
Tuticorin	15928	510
Total	3793800	3596089

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 10th April. 1926

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	16251	24528
Bombay	1587923	1683814
Karachi	687401	537438
Madras	49834	20592
Rangoon	61954	13465
Tuticorin	43478	22458
Total	2546845	2352295

Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton

(a) Returns not received

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 10th April 1st Sept. to 5th April

1926	1925	1925-26	1924-25
7370	1599	88339	133247

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Week ending 5th April.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	4435
Continen	Nil	22007
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	3480	Nil
Bombay	Nil	1019
U. S. A.	Nil	100
Total	3480	27561

1st Sept. to 5th April.

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	51642	47251
Continent	264683	280910
China	89255	47691
Japan	268267	135160
Bombay	74763	139461
U. S. A.	9179	6415
	757389	656994

Adjusted.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	1925-26 Bales.	1924-25 Bales.	Difference Bales
RECEIPTS			
16th to 19th April	27444	50805	—23361
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept to 19th April	2713367	2778367	— 65000
SHIPMENTS			
16th to 19th April			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	1765	5166	— 3761
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4360	18277	— 13917
Total	6065	23743	—17678
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 19th April			
United Kingdom	32979	35011	— 2032
Continent	374779	422804	—48025
China	291147	175930	+115217
Japan	1057649	1100907	— 43258
Coast Ports	20551	13480	+ 7071
U. S. A.	1450	8480	—7030
Total	1778555	1756612	+21943
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	4718	1530	+ 321
China, Japan & Coast Ports	37982	35450	+2532

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending	9th April	1st Sept to 9th April
Madras	9800	139731*
Bombay	27358	632309*
Sind	6242	163146*
Bengal	1446	20198
U. P.	263	192588*
Punjab	19877	1020621*
C. P.	5431	348624*
Berar	1209	598531*
N.W. F Province	162	2015*
Ajmer- Merwara	880	56264
Burma	3864 (to 2nd April)	75571*
	86,447	32,10,653

*Adjusted.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 20.

A further decline of 7 to 8 points in old crop and 6 to 8 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation on favourable weather reports. Liverpool has been reported 4 points down to 2 points up.

Messrs. Dremman and Co. have received the following cable dated 19th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Heavy selling by longs on better weather reports."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesgars' New York friends Messrs A Neuren & Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:—

"Weather market. General feeling bearish."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Whereas prices look reasonable future depends on crop developments."

As the weather still continues favourable, the pressure to sell actual cotton becomes more insistent, and whereas formerly holders were firm, they are more ready to dispose of their stocks, which brings a greater weight of actual cotton on the market at a cheaper basis. We have repeatedly pointed out that the weather is the controlling factor and if this continues to favour the progress of the New Crop a lower range of prices is quite likely.

The World's Spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending 17th April were 207,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 12,195,000 bales against 11,389,000 bales for the same period last year which shows an increase of 806,000 bales.

Our opinion.—As a result of favourable weather conditions at present prevailing in America, the movement of the market there since the last three or four days has been distinctly on a downward grade and prices have given way by about 45 points in New York within this short period. The future course of prices will depend largely on the vagaries of the weather from time to time and it is futile to predict the future weather developments. It is too early at this stage to speak with any confidence, but we think that in the near future we will see a still lower level of prices practically in view of the fact that reports indicate that the acreage will not be reduced to any material extent.

The local market continues dull and depressed with only a very limited enquiry and in view of the existing unsatisfactory trade conditions we anticipate that prices are likely to give way further.

In sympathy with a further decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened about a rupee lower with Broach April May at Rs. 336½ and gradually eased to Rs. 334 1/4 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at the same rate at 2 p.m. Sirohs were moderate buyers. July August opened at Rs. 341½ and improved to Rs. 342½ on buying by prominent Shroffs eased to Rs. 340 1/4 on Commission Houses selling freely and closed at the same rate.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 311 1/2 and touching Rs. 312 closed easier at Rs. 309 on Shroffs selling. Whilst July opened at Rs. 3[illegible] and closed at Rs. 315. F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 247 1/2 and Rs. 253 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday. The Sewri Bazar is closed to-day owing to the death of Mr. Vasanji of Messrs Vasanji Shivji and Co.

To-morrow the Marwari Bazar and Sewri markets are closed on account of Ramnavmi Holiday and we will not issue our report.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

2 P.M.

Bombay, April 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	334½
Fully Good Broach July/August	341½
Fully Good Bengal May	247½
Fully Good Bengal July	253½
Fine Oomra May	309
Fine Oomra July	315

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th April 1926

Cotton	6,833 Bales.
Wheat	19,796 Cwts.
Linseed	17,646 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,124 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	123 Cwts.
Poppyseed	467 Cwts.
Groundnuts	2,179 Cwts.
Castorseed	11,193 Cwts.
Rice	2,927 Cwts.
Myrabolams	384 Cwts.
Cottonseed	13,093 Cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	6,516 Cwts.
Juwar	1,307 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	217 Cwts.
Rajri	1,208 Cwts.
Coal	4,533 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20.

	Ready	New May
Bengal Superfine M.G.	280	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	270	.....
Bengal F. G. M. G	256	251
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F.G. M.G.	255	.....
Punjab/Americans F.G. M.G.	350/60	.....
Waerdha/Hinght. Fine M.G.	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G	325	.....
Pulgaon Fine F.G.	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	310/30	.....
KhamgaonAkola Fine M.G	310/30	312
Madkapur Fine M.G.	300	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G	300	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	335	.....
Broach F. G. M. G.	345	326
Muthia Fine M.G.	275	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	265	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	360	.....
Westerns M.G.	320/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	365	.....
Canabodia F.G. M.G.	390	.....
Navsari F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Surat F.G. M.G.	405	.....
Kadi/Biramgaon F.G M.G	250	.....
Dholera F.G.M.G.	245	.....
Kalagin F.G. M.G.	.....	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay April 20

In full pressed Bales. 2 days		Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh ..	104	2,86,916	2,77,711
Central India ..	575	3,43,539	2,05,391
Berar and Nagar ..	894	1,96,258	1,82,863
Hyderabad-Gaorani	62	70,159	92,486
Berar	774	4,50,401	5,38,802
Central Provinces ..	161	2,31,611	2,47,539
Total Oomras ..	2,370	15,79,195	16,45,312
Dholera	835	1,98,360	1,41,341
N.W. Provinces ..		1,27,201	1,30,014
Rajputana	199	92,635	59,723
Sind-Punjab ..	442	2,59,911	3,46,636
Broach	243	3,04,341	3,01,679
Coompta & Dharwar	307	50,247	52,460
Westerns-Northerns	843	33,493	37,615
Coconada		1,453	927
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	383	12,074	10,719
Persian		2,488	3,631
American		1,755	9,062
Egyptian and African		45,267	33,126
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	1011	2601	3,487
Total	6,833	27,16,367	27,78,367

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th April.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,930	4,08,863	4,60,829
Japan & China ..	4,081	13,47,344	12,68,560
Coast Ports ..		20,191	13,480
Up-country by Rail. ..		58,732	9,454
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		17,749	52,590
Total ..	8,011	18,52,879	17,94,913

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 19.

Total Day's Sales of Liverpool 6,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil
Mid American Spot 5.95 d
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 15.85 d
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

May	18.60
July	18.07
October	17.14

New York Noon Call—

May	18.58
July	18.05
October	17.13

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

May	17.84
October	16.49

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 19.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.35+.04
July	9.21+.04
October	8.89+.03
December	8.81+.04
January	8.81+.05
March	8.78+.03

EGYPTIAN

Liverpool April 19.

Months.	To-day's prices.
November	14.30+.05

New York, April 19.

Demand Bills 4.85.75

London, April 19.

Exchange on London in Paris 144.10
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 1/8
Exchange on London in Italy 120.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool April 19.

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	15.15+.02
May	15.05+.02
June	14.77—.08
July	14.62+.02
August	14.62+.02
September	14.52+.02
October	14.18+.08
November	14.28+.03
December	14.18—.02
January	14.08—.02
February	14.08—.02
March	14.08—.02
April	14.08—.02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	9.51—.04
May	9.27—.04
June	9.17—.04
July	9.13—.04
August	9.03—.02
September	8.94—unchgd.
October	8.87+.01
November	8.78+.01
December	8.78+.01
January	8.78+.02
February	8.77+.03
March	8.78+.01
April	8.76+.03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool April 19.

Scinde Good	6.15
Scinde Fully Good	6.55
Scinde Fine	6.95
Bengal Good	6.25
Bengal Fully Good	6.65
Bengal Fine	7.05
Oomra, Good	6.95
Oomra Fully Good	7.35
Tomra Fine	7.75
Broach, Good	7.75
Broach Fully Good	8.15
Broach, Fine	8.55

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, April 19.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.52—.07
July	18.06—.08
October	17.07—.06
December	16.71—.03

Liverpool April 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.27—.04
July	9.13—.04
October	8.87+.01
December	8.78+.01

London, April 19.

Tele Transfer 3/5 7/8
Bar Gold 77/11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot 29 5/16 steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 19.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 14,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000 bales

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

May	18.52—.07
July	18.09—.08
October	17.07—.06
Spot Cotton at New York	19.05—.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.85—.07

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

May	17.82—.06
October	16.39—.05

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 1/16
Demand Bills 4.85.75
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 65 5/4

WHEAT.

London, April 19.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs April/May sellers 55/6
Rosario Santa Fe—58½ lbs April/May value 55/6
Tone:—Firm and dearer but business quiet.
Australian April/May paid 59/3
Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 58/6
Soft Red Karachi May/June value 57/9
Tone:—Firm and dearer but business quiet.

SEEDS.

London, April 19.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
April/May sellers £14 1/2
May/June paid £14 3/8
June/July sellers £14 3/8
Tone:—Firm and quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay April/May sellers 7 5/8
Castorseed Bombay April/May sellers 17
Linseed Bombay April/May sellers £17 3/8
Rapeseed, Feerozepore Usual Bold per ton April/May sellers £19 1/2
Rapeseed, Toria per ton April/May sellers £20 2/8
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton April/May sellers £21 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm and dearer. Quiet.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore April/May sellers £20 7/8

LINSEED

London, April 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
16 3/8 April/May. Buyers.
16 7/16 May/June. Sellers.
Tone:—Quiet but steady.
Raw Linseed 6/1 Naked Spot Net:—
20/9 May/Aug Offered.
20/1 1/2 Sept/Dec. Offered

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 19.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
July/September sellers 15/1 1/2
October December sellers 15/3
January/March sellers 15/6
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
July/September sellers 15/4
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
July/September sellers 15/4 3/4

RUBBER

London, April 19.

Para Up River Fine, Spot—
May June value 2/5
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 22 1/4
Sellers 22 1/2
Tone:—Dull

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 19.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

BARLEY.

London, April 19.

Karachi Barley May/June paid 33/9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 20.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 77/1.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 99/12

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 101

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/2.

3 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 101/6/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1922 Rs. 101/.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 106/14

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free due 1935 Rs. 112/2

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 83.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Quiet owing profit-taking in 3½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.

London, April 19.

Hongkong Bank £125
Chartered Bank £36
National Bank £47
P and O Bank £9 1/8
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

SHARE MARKET.

April 20.

To-day market opened at about closing quotations and all day remained easy with small turnover in prices in the absence of buyers. We quote:—Fazul 822/8; B Dyeing 851/4; Century 348/12; Pearl 462/8; New Great 305; and Simplex 131/4

Imperial Bank transacted in the opening at 1580 and there was some profit-taking and hence gone down to 1567/8 and that of quarters 412/8 Indra Bank at 78. Eastern Bank done at 78 and Central 23/12.

Government Paper opened at 77/9 gone down to 77 as there being more sellers than buyers. 1945-55 closed at 76/4.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	78 X D
Baroda ..	50	4	76 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1½	23-12 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c	76 X D
Imperial	500	40	1567 8
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	412 8
Union	7½	..	3 8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	9 8
Central India Mining.	10	4½	27 4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	35
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	47 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 12
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7	39 8 XD

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantij ..	500	11 p.c.	845 XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143 X D
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	113
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88 D
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	85
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	88
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	75
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	75
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77 x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	89
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	151
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	650 XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	67-8

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	155
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—0		8 14

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	532 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	915
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	116 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	60
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	938 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	907½
ata Power O. ..	1,000	..	415
ata Power P. ..	1,000	..	650

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925 X D
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	820 xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1160 x D
New Motussil P. ..	400	40	535
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	749
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675 x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	132 8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	47o 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	128 12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 8
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0	4-0 4 13 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	10/-	..	190
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73 x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	650
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	111 8
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	38-8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	63 2
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	17 2
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	1y	18 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	709
Jupiter	15	..	3 8
New India	25	1y	16 8
Oriental Life ..	50	30 p.c	855
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 10

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395 X D
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	327 8
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	851-4 XD
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	180
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	37 8
Century	100	20y	348-12 XD
Central India O. ..	100	16	468 12XD
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	415
Ceylon	100	..	50
ColabsLand & Mill.	100	..	116- 4 XD
Coorla	100	7y	145
Crescent	100	nil	136 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	660 D
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	240
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	150
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	285
Fazulbhoy	250	25	822 8
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	550
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	103 12
Gold Mohur	100	..	7
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1460
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	183 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	377 8
ndian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	62 8
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	47 8

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay Per md.	April 20. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	58 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	55 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay Per md.	April 20. Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 12 0
Copper, German	2	58 8 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Copper Germtn	1½	60 0 0
Copper American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper English Bars		57 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 8 0
Lead Rangoon		26 8 0
Lead, country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	53 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	52 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1½ to 1¾, 1½ to 2		52 8 0
German Copper 1¾ to 1½ to 2		60 0 0
American Copper	3/4	59 0 0
American Copper	1 to 1½	61 0 0
English Copper	3/4	58 0 0
English Copper	2	59 8 0

METALS

London April 19.

English best Selected Copper £60 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 5/16
Copper Braziers £74 1/2.
Yellow Metal 69
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.
Tin Block £282 1/4.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Bombay April 20.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	7 0
Finix	No. 6½	0	7 3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8 0
David	No. 10½	0	9 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9 3
Tricumdas	No 10½	0	9 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9 9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9 9
Kilachand	No 20½	0	10 9
Japan	No. 20	0	12 0
Japan	No. 32	1	1 6
Japan	No. 40	1	3 6
Japan	No. 42½	1	5 3

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 20.

Jute:—Albion 42; Alliance 411; Anglo-India 750; Auckland 179; Barnagore 142. Baily 140/22; Birla 6/4; Belvedere 395; Budge Budge 578; Caledonian 175; Chapdani 125; Clive 29/8; Craig 4/4, Cheyor 219/8; Dalhousie 315; Delta 117; Empire 42; Fox; Gloster 700; Fort William 240, Gondalpara 640; Gourepore 635; Hukumchand 9 Hooghly 67/8; Howrah 31/5; Kamarhatty 457; Kankanarrah 375; Kelvin 655; Kinnison 869/64; Lansdowne 210/15; Lawrence 515; Lothian 345. Naihati 387; National 24/6; New Central 455; Northbrook 42/4; Orient 173; Presidency 6/4; Reliance 52; Standard 340. Union 460; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 15/12; Jute 93/5.

Cotton:—Agra United /12/; Dunbar 145. Geshawram Cotton 4

Coal:—Burrakur 19/6, Bokaro Ramgur 15/8; Katras Jherriah 75; Samla Kendra 8/8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 3/14; I I Still 22; Imperial Bank 1575; Imperial Conty 415.

Remarks:—Jute opened quiet. Closing steady. Cottons remained unchanged. Coals firm Miscellaneous quiet

Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	107	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	10
Kohinoor	500	..	930	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5175	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	23	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	96	4
Madras United ..	250	15	455	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2000	
Mathradas	100	..	142	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	96	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	150	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	205	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	462	8
Phoenix	100	10	410	XD
Planet	100	..	402	8
Premier	100	.	42	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	28	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560	
Shohapur	1,000	250	7400	
Simplex	250	..	131	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	47	8
Standard	500	100	1250	
Swadeshi	100	18	465	
Swan	100	nil	145	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110	
Vshnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1990	
Vshnu P.	500	35	540	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	715	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					391XD
Bombay Cotton					327 8
Bombay Dyeing		852-8	855	850	851-4
Century ..	353-12	353-12	387-8	348-12	
Central India ..	472-8	472-8	467-8	468-12	
Colaba Land ..					116-4
Crescent ..					136-4
Edward Sassoon..					150
Fazulbhoy ..	827-8	827-8	820	822-8	
Finaly					115
Globe					25
Gokak					103-18
Indian Bleaching					183-12
Indore Malwa					377-8
Kohinoor					930
Madhowjee					96-4
Mathuradas					142-8
Meyer Sassoon					20
Mysore					112-8
New Great ..	315	307-8	302-8	305	
Pearl	465	466-8	460	462-8	
Pabany					240
Pehoenix..					235 8
Simplex		131-4	139-8	x D	
Swadeshi					470
Swan Mills					145
Tata Mill					110

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					132-8
Bombay Steam					155
Tram Co., Ord.	116-4	116-4	115	10	116-4
Bundi Cement					9-8
Central India Mining					27-4
ndian Cement					35
Katni Cement Ord.					42-8
Shivarajpur					39-8
Tata Hydro	937-8	940	935	936-4	
Tata Iron and steel Ordy					17-2
ata Iron and steel Def					43-2

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 2/5 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 106/.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 112/.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 110/.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 150 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 196.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 144.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 132.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet.

London, April 19.

Rentes 5 per cent 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business small. Some bear covering. Market steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 13/16
Bank Demand 1/5 27/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/8.
American Dollars 277.
Hongkong Dollars 150 1/2
Shanghai 196 7/2.
Japan 131.
Singapore 158 1/2
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 19.

Stockholm 18 15
Oslo 22 14
Amsterdam 12 13
Switzerland 25.18

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 20.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 to 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 4 3/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London April 19.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 11 5/8.

BULLION

Bombay, April 20.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar gold Rs 21/12/0.
Bar gold ready Rs 21/9/0.
Bar gold ready Rs 21/9/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/10/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 67/13/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 67/13/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 67/3/9.

London, April 19.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 29/5.
Silver forward d. 29/5.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady Indi abought to cover sales.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ramnavmi, (Hindu Holiday): Banks closed.

Urgent meeting of members of the Congress Nationalist Party at Mr. K. F. Nariman's Residence (Wadia House), Hughes Road, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Intermediate Exmn. and B. Com. Exmn. Results, University Hall 2 p.m.

English mail steamer "Rajputana" due at 6 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-40 p.m. (S.T.).

SATURDAY, April 24.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Quindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quisimane Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noón on Wednesday the 28th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K Steamer "Mururan Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 20th inst. and is due to arrive here on or about the 19th May.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-0 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

GUJERATI SEVA MANDAL.

The second annual gathering of the Gujerati Seva Mandal (Bandra) will be publicly held at Rangari's Chawl Ghod Bunder Road Bandara to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m.

AT HOME OF B. P. W COUNCIL.

The monthly At Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall to-morrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m. Mrs. Rasikmani Desai will speak on the work of the Gujerati Stri Mandal.

THE TIVIMNENSES UNION.

The Tivimnenses Union will offer a Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of its deceased members at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

TELUGU PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Pupala Brothers will "At Home" to the members of the Bombay Telugu People's Association to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girls' School Compound at Kamatipura 9th Street.

SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A shorthand writers' association has been formed in Bombay with a view to bringing together the stenographers working in various offices professional writers and reporters. The first general meeting of the association took place on Sunday afternoon when the rules framed by the provisional committee were adopted. The aims and objects of the Association are to support and protect the status and interests of the members of the association, to encourage the study of shorthand, to help the members to attain proficiency and to arrange for speed classes.

BOMBAY NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, a public meeting of the Propaganda Committee of the Conference will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Sar Pharmacy at Lalbag, when Messrs. C. K. Bole, Rao Saheb Wandekar, Gole, Ghagremaster, Balamaster and others will explain the aims and objects of the forthcoming Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference. Mr. S. B. Kadam will preside.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Indu Prakash Press Thakurdwar. All the members are requested to attend.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER,

The first Quarterly General Meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber will take place in the office of the Chamber on Saturday, the 1st May at 3 p.m. (S.T.) i.e. 2-20 p.m. (B.T.) to transact among other business the following item:—

"That the representatives of the Chamber on the Legislative Assembly, Bombay Legislative Council, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay Port Trust, Improvement Trust, etc. shall submit as to how they voted as representatives of the Chamber and shall submit, on demand, a report of the work done by them in their respective bodies."

ELECTION FOR IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

Members wishing to stand as candidate for the election of the Chamber's representative on the new Improvement Committee formed under the Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, should send in their nomination paper duly proposed and seconded to the Office of the Chamber upto 4 p.m. (B.T.) i.e., 4-40 p.m. (S.T.), on Friday the 23rd April 1926

TELUGU LITERATURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Telugu Association, Camp, Poona, a public lecture was delivered by Mr. S. S. Pore under the presidentship of Rao Saheb M. Lingayya Naidu on Sunday last in the Saraswati Vidyalaya Hall Camp, Poona, on the importance of the Telugu language. Messrs. Narasimhacharya B.A. and Dr. S. L. Chinchankar, Secretary, Poona District Telugu Association, also spoke on the subject. The President impressed on the audience the importance of Telugu literature.

A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

The 54th birth day celebration of Karnavir V. R. Shinde will take place on Friday (the 23rd inst) at 6 p.m. in the D. C. M. Society's Abhayashram Hall, Poona under the presidentship of Dr. R. K. Naidu Chairman, School Board, Poona City Municipality.

RAMNAWMI CELEBRATIONS.

BY BOMBAY WOMEN.

Under the auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road) to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, when Mr. Jivanlal Laxmidas Nemavat of Rajkot will address the ladies on 'The Divine music of the lives of Shri Rama and Sati Sita." Other ladies have kindly consented to entertain the audience with songs. Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

BY MAHARASTRA MANDAL.

There will be a festival of Ramnawmi under the auspices of Maharastra Mandal, in the Hall of the Social Service League, Parel, to-day, when Mr. N. M. Kale will preside. All are cordially invited to attend the festival

BY SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

On Ramnavmi Day (21-4-26) the day of Shrimat Sovarobanoth Maharaj Punyatithi, there will be a Hari Kirtan in the Samaj Hall at 4 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. Narayanrao Sitaram Nerurker. All members are earnestly requested to be present with friends."

BY RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, the Shri Ramnavami Utsava from to-day till May 3) in the newly erected pandal in the Ram Navami festival will be celebrated from to-day (21st April) to 3rd May in the newly erected mandap, at Krishna Buildings, Parel. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHARITY CONCERT.

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Hon. Secretary of the Happy Home for the Blind, writes making making some correction in the report of the Charity Concert held on Monday evening and which appeared in our issue of Tuesday:—

"Mr. M. C. Patel was not the President. Dr. A. L. Nair, the Chairman of the Home, was the President of the evening. He called upon the Hon. Secretary as also Mr. M. C. Patel, who came as a friend to speak on the occasion. Nobody proposed Mr. M. C. Patel to the Chair, and none seconded. Dr. Nair was to come late on account of a very urgent previous engagement. Mr. Patel more than once expressed a wish that he would preside, but he was told on each occasion that Dr. Nair was to come, and he was to preside.

The item of giving information re the Home which was shifted one step forward was taken up after Dr. Nair arrived."

GENERAL ELECTION.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Applications are invited for the two seats on the Assembly non-Mahomedan Constituency and one seat for the Mahomedan Constituency as also for six non-Mahomedan and two Mahomedan for the Provincial Legislative Council. Applicants must be members of the Congress and must subscribe to the General Policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the Council as laid down by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi and must also sign the Pledge.

Applications must be forwarded to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 414, Girgaum Back Road, "Congress House," on or before 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

Forms of applications together with the General Policy and the Pledge will be supplied at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday 22nd instant.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

URGENT MEETING TO-DAY.

An urgent meeting of all the members of the Congress Nationalist Party will be held at the house of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Hughes Road, Wadia House on Wednesday the 21st instant at 4 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

STORY OF AN OLD MAN'S ILLNESS.

An old man who pleaded sickness demonstrated his state of health by sinking in the witness box in the Bombay High Court yesterday.

Keshavram Raghoji Lote applied to the Insolvency Court for a provisional interim order, desiring to protect himself from arrest by his decree holders. He was shivering on account of age. Asked by the Chief Justice (Sir Norman Macleod) as to why he had noto filed his schedule, he replied he had been ill recently

"You look cheerful," observed his Lordship, smilingly and when the remark was interpreted in Marathi for his benefit, the old man literally sank in the witness box.

He was persuaded to get up and seemed pleased to hear the court's order: "Protection order till the next Court day (14th May)."

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held on Tuesday evening at the Municipal Corporation Hall when Sir Norman Macleod, the retiring Chief Justice of Bombay, presided. About a dozen members were present.

After the President had presented the report of the Institution for 1925, new office bearers were elected.

A resolution thanking Sir Norman Macleod for his labours for the Society was passed.

A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

STRIKE OF BRIGADE STAFF.

RANGOON, April 19.

The fire brigade staff struck work this evening over the question of rents of the quarters now occupied by them. They vacated their free quarters on account of the death of one driver from plague. The men have returned their uniforms and equipments.—A.P.

The departure of the Spanish airmen for Rangoon has been postponed till to-morrow morning on account of certain repairs to be done to the machines.

Mr. H. G. S. Bivar, I.C.S., who has been appointed as special magistrate to try cases instituted in connection with the recent riots in Calcutta heard some of the cases in which ninety persons have been sent up by the police.

TANGANYIKA.

ITS POSSIBLITIES TO INDIANS.

AGA KHAN'S PLEA FOR OPENING EYES.

A message from Dar-es-salaam to the Associated Press says:—

His Highness the Aga Khan has sent the following message to his countrymen in India through the African "Comrade.":—

"The great need of Tanganyika is that its problems should be much better known in India than hitherto. Tanganyika is the one part of Africa which natural and political circumstances have rendered an ideal field for Indian enterprise and energy. While South Africa with its hopeless situation, Kenya with its difficulties and small fields like the Fiji Islands, and the West Indies receive attention in India, Tanganyika which should be the centre of our efforts has so far been totally forgotten. I appeal to my countrymen in India to open their eyes to the possibilities and dangers of the situation in this territory.—Aga Khan."—A.P.

ALLEGED MADRASI CHEAT.

EUROPEAN'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. A. Parry, residing at Apollo Bunder reports to the police that on the 28th ultimo, he gave one M. Srinivasa, a Hindu jewellery valued at Rs 33,000 with instruction to sell the same on Commission. On the 2nd instant the complainant called upon Srinivasa to render the account when he could not account for 17 pieces of jewellery valued at Rs. 6,000. The police arrested Srinivasa and further enquiries are in progress.

"SEDITION AGAINST GONDAL STATE."

ALLEGED FUGITIVE AWAITING EXTRADITION.

An interesting case affecting the Indian States was heard by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar on Tuesday when an application was made on behalf of the Gondal State for the extradition of Mohmed Umar Dhorajiwala an alleged fugitive offender.

Sir C. H. Setalwad instructed by Mr. Talpade appeared for Gondal State while Mr. Amin instructed by Messrs Pathare and Mehta, Solicitors, opposed the application of extradition.

Sir C. H Setalwad said the proceedings were under Section 9 of the Indian Extradition Act and requested the Court to inquire into the case as if it was a case triable by a Court of Sessions and make a report to Government It would be for Government to decide whether they would hand over the accused to the Gondal State or not.

FACTS OF THE CASE

Submitting the facts of the case Sir C. H. Setalwad said proceedings were originally instituted against the accused at Dhoraji in Gondal state in the Court of the Chief Magistrate on a charge of sedition who recorded the depositions. After he was charged and a warrant was issued against him the accused absconded to Rajkot. An extradition warrant was issued against him and he was apprehended at Rajkot whence he absconded and came to Bombay.

The Bombay City police arrested the accused under the Police Act which gave them power to arrest a person who had committed offence outside British India. The charge of sedition against the accused by the Gondal State was based on various publications of the accused including pamphlets and newspapers of which he was the publisher.

SUB-INSPETOR'S EVIDENCE.

Punachand Somachand, Sub-Inspector of Police, Dhoraji, was then examined by the prosecution. He produced certified copy of proceedings against the accused at Dhoraji. The publications put in were all in Gujarati, viz:—(1) The maze of the Gondal State administration, (2) Repression in Gondal State,—Dhoraji Satyagraha (3) Echoes of tht Rotten administration in Gondal (4) Betrayal of the people of Gondal (5). In honour of a dancing girl a mandap of 750 electric lights (6). A message to the poor people of Gondal and (7) several copies of the periodical entitled "Bombay Bazar Bhav."

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED THEFT.

POLICEMEN REMANDED INTO CUSTODY.

How two policemen while searching a suspected person robbed Rs. 150 in the course of the search was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday when Sitaram Ambaji and Vishnu Sitaram two policemen were remanded on a charge of theft on Monday last from the person of Narsanga Jurgana, the suspect

It appears that the two policemen were on duty at Kalbadevi Road on Monday morning and arrested Narsanga on suspision. They took the suspected person to the Princess Street Polile Station and reported that in the search they found a gold watch and chain, links and Rs. 150 although in fact they had found Rs. 300 The two policemen apparently having divided Rs. 150 among themselves one hiding a 100 rupee note in his turban while the other kept a fifty rupee note for safe custody with a panwala. The owner of the articles who later on was called to identify his property stated that he had lost Rs. 300 and not Rs. 150. Further enquiry was made and the accused were arrested.

On the application of Deputy Inspector Long, the accused were remanded in police custody.

ENGINEERING EXAMINATIONS

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).

D C Desai, Y P Kulkarni, R J Hingorany, V V Kale, V V Vaishampayan, K M Patel.

SECOND CLASS.

F M Abdul-Razzaq, A H M A K Agha, D G Bhagat, N R Bhagwat, A R Bohara, N K Bonde, C T Chablani, K V Champhekar, H G Chaphekar, G S Chaudhari, H D Chitale, A N Desai, R D Desai, A J Doshi, A V Gadkari, M M Gandhi, N G Gandhi, A D Ghanekar, M B Gokhale, R S Huiyalkar, D P Jog, D R Joglekar, N D Joglekar, V A Joshi, N Y Manohar, D N Marathe, A J Mehta, S G Mehta, N H Mohile, D S Nadkarni, S K Nadkarni, J C Otia, P S Pandit, C L Patel, D V Phatarpekar, S S Ponkshe, M G Pradhan, P G Pradhan, J Y Ranade, K V Sane, H S Sathaye, G T Sathe, K B Sathe, C H Shah, D S Thakur, N D Wale, T G Abichandani, V L Athawale, S S Awatramani, S Bandopadhyay, S C Banerjea, L J Chabiani, B P Chawdhari, B P Deria, G S Desai, P B Desai, V M Desai, F J Fonseca, T B Gandhi, P V Ganpule, K G Havaldar, H S Jagtiani, L D Keswani, F D Kewalramani, L P Kothari, N M K Malik, N D Mirchandani, D C Mukhopadhyay, V V Navare, N R Sadarangani, T D Sanghvi, C M Shah, R B Shah, G P Shahani, K P Shahani, K D Shukla, M P Tahilramani, G T Thakur, G S Thosar, G B Vaswani, K T Wadhwani.

PASS CLASS.

R B Bhosekar, N M Dalia, M R Ghodke, S R Godbole, G M Gujarathi, M S Jagtiani, R M Karandikar, V G Kuber, S K Neurgaonkar, M J Oza, R M Parikh, R J Shah, V P Thatte, V M Bawishi, B V Bhinde, B D Bhopatkar, C G Desai, K R Desai, H B Engineer, G L Gajjar, M V Mahajan, J T Sahajwalla, H N Shahani, J N Sodawaterwalla, U V Thadhani, M M Thakkar, J M Wadhwani, M M Wadhwani.

Entitled to keep terms for S. E. Examination:—

N T Aminbhavi, F D'Abreo, D P Lalvani, F X Lobo, V J Shah.

Mr. D. C. Desai wins the Col. Patrick French and the Kahandas Manchharam Scholarships.

B. E. (MECHANICAL).

SECOND CLASS.

D B Katwala, C T Shah.

PASS.

G H Kane, V R Marathe, B A Shirolkar.

D. B. Katwala wins the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.

S. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS.

B W Chobhe, V P Kelkar, V K Kelkar, S V Ketkar.

Entitled to keep terms for the B. E. (Mechanical) Examination:—

N R Junnarkar.

S. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).

A L Das, P R Jivrajani, B K Bokil, V V Deodhar, R D Bakeri, D A Paranjpye, C Lobo, M S Ahmad, S N Kamat, V N Gore, R K Sathe.

SECOND CLASS.

D R Chaubal, K P Chitale, P K Dave, K K Deshpande, R P Gore, R N Joshi, P F Lakhani, S G Lakhani, P C Mansukhani, M P Nagarsheth, S K Paralkar, R M Parikh, S M Parikh, M Peres-D'Costa, N R Phadke, S V Puranik, M C Shah, V M Talathi, S E Wadia, D M Wagle.

PASS CLASS.

S D Advani, V V Agashe, G K Ajwani, V G Apte, S J Basrani, D P Dave, H M Engineer, C L Jethani, B T Jhangiani, H N Jiandani, J V Karandikar, T K Madhav, K H Mawani, I R Murjani, L V Parekh, R M Sayani, D P Shah, D D Tapasvi.

Entitled to keep terms for the B. E. (Civil) Examination:—

D L Chodankar.

B. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).

J M Rijhwani, U N Mahida, B M Kamdar.

SECOND CLASS.

R P Ashtekar, H S Bhatt, P K Bhatt, T P Bolakani, D P Borkar, K B Carnac, A R Chelani, S B Dalal, H K Dastur, C R Desai, A K Deshpande, D C Farasman, W A Fernandes, G N Godse, D J Joglekar, P G Joglekar, P R Joshi, B S Juriasingani, L W Kale, N D Karbhase, B B Kelshikar, C K Keswani, T F Keswani, C H Khadilkar, S H Khoja, N B Kudalkar, V R Kulkarni, A N Magikar, K D Malkani, M G Mirchandani, R K Mirchandani, W C A Moniz, J M U Mutilbani, T N Parekh, M L Parmar, R S Patankar, D V Patel, S P Patel, N H Rege, P V Samrani, V V Sathe, D P Shah, G F Shah, M J Shah, V J Shah, K G Shaikh, P N Soman, D D Tapasvi, G M Talati, H S Tolani, G S Vaze, B M Wadhwani, C G Wadhwani.

PASS.

W B Athavale, B T Chhugani, S K Darwalla, R N Deshpande, V H Dhamdhere, A B Haval, V N Kelkar, S S Sathe, D W Watwe.

J. M. Rijhwani wins the James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.

L. W. Kale wins the Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamwala Prize.

A CORRECTION.

In the "Chronicle" of the 17th instant, Mr. Jamshed Sheriar Irani (35) is reported as having died by opium poisoning. It should be Gustad Sheriar Irani (32).

During the 16th week of 1926, i.e. the week ending 17th April, 1926. The total mortality 575 was 20 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.37.

KHAIRPUR FINANCIAL CHAOS

DRASTIC STEP CONTEMPLATED.

The "Sind Observer" writes:—

With reference to the reports appearing in the Sind and Bombay press in connection with the tangled web of the Khairpur State affairs, it is learnt from well informed circles that the Government have no intention of deposing the present ruler of the State, but are seriously considering the advisability of exercising financial control over the State revenues. The monetary difficulties of the Mir can be smoothed by appointing a strong financier administrator at the helm of affairs and while allowing the present ruler to continue as such, H. H. will be divested of all financial control. These measures have been deemed imperative in the interests of the Mir himself, the State subjects and also the British Government which has to receive something like twenty-five lakhs for the new canal forming part of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme which will fertilise the State. The financial chaos in the State has made the administration difficult and Government will have to take some drastic steps short of deposition to restore the confidence of the people in the solvency of the State

"CONTINUED MALADMINISTRATION.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT LIKELY.

The "New Times" of Karachi writes:—

The income of the State is over 30 lakhs per year, but over Rs. 20 lakhs are spent by whom nobody knows! It is strongly rumoured that the late Vazir did not like the financial maladministration of Khairpur and made a report to the Bombay Government on the eve of his retirement from Khairpur. The new Vazir has had no easy task. Some say that his life was once threatened for not carrying on in the manner desired by a caucus which really rules the State.

The discontent prevails both among the officialdom and the people. Agriculture is neglected and land taxes have increased. The Mir has gradually increased his personal expenses which has meant cuts into other departmental expenses. Ill-paid servants not paid salaries for months sometimes become corrupt. The new Vazir tried to set things right, but in a Native State in India the ruler's order must be obeyed! The Mir thinks the Vazir must carry out his orders! The Vazir having been appointed by British Government considers himself partly responsible for the administration. The Vazir is, therefore, very unpopular with the Mir and his satellites, and no wonder the Mir has tried to enforce his authority. For a ruler to spend a great portion of the total revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs is bad enough in any State. It is surely condemnable when it is spent out of money to be paid in salaries to public servants.

We do not know if it is true that the Mir has insisted upon any treaty rights of his being recognised. But if there is any such trouble, we hope it would not assume any awkward proportions. Consistent with treaty obligations, the state stands in need of urgent reform. So far as we know, the people of the Khairpur State are sick of continued mal-administration of the State which oppresses them heavily and they would learn with relief of any steps that may be taken to place the finances and administration of the state on a sound basis. The Mir's brother has a party which dislikes the new Vazir for his correspondence with the Bombay Government. One does not know how far the rumour of *Zabardasti* or show of pistol is true, but it seems that tempers have got rough and there was some danger of breaking of heads. Some violence is reported to have taken place. Mr. L. N. Brokn, the Collector of Sukkur and political agent, Khairpur State has been in Khairpur since several days trying to study the situation. He has intervened a little, so far, but he has by now submitted his report and some developments may soon be expected.

"STRINGENCY DUE TO LATE VAZIR"

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 19.

According to a special correspondent of the "Sind Prakash" it is asserted on behalf of the Mir of Kairpur State that the present financial stringency is the outcome of the late Vazir Shaikh Mahomed Kadir, and that the Mir did his best to improve the finances of the State.—A.P.

TEACHING OF HINDI IN BOMBAY.

The second prize distribution of the Hindi-learning pupils of the Municipal schools (Gujrathi and Marathi) took place on the 18th inst., under the auspices of the Marwari Sammailan, Bombay, in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay, with Sheth Anandilalji Podar in the chair.

The Secretary Mr. Pyarelal Gupta, read out the report pertaining to the function. He briefly narrated the main causes which led the Marwari Sammailan, Bombay, to arrange such function. Since Hindi has been introduced in some of the Municipal schools by the Municipality, the Sammailan by way of encouragement deemed it advisable to distribute prizes and gold and silver medals to those students who showed good progress in learning this language. Accordingly a competitive examination in Hindi was arranged by the Sammailan wherein 160 students (60 girls, 100 boys) came out successful out of 169.

Seth Anandilalji Podar then distributed the prizes. Kashibai Kale from Lamington Road Girls' School won the gold medal.

The President congratulated the students on their winning medals and prizes and for entertaining the visitors with many amusing and humurous dialogues and songs in Hindi although it was not their mother-tongue.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

20th April 1926	
Previous Closing Rate	18·53
To-day's Opening Rate	18 58
Difference	+·05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.54
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Intermediate Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

20th April, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.27
To-day's Opening Rate	9.25
Difference	—.02
To day's Closing Rate	9.26
Difference	— 01

Sewri Market was Closed To-day.
Khandi Closed. Rs. 338-0-0

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAPS.

LONDON, April 19.

The following are probable starters with jockeys for the City and Suburban Handicap:—

Warden of the Marches (S. Donoghue), Sparus (Brennan), Spelthorne (Archibald), Runnymede (Childs), Polish Patriot (Dines), Grand Joy (Thwaites), Donzelon (H. Beasley), Roidore (Weston), Naldera (Lane), The Monk (Wragg) Arcade (Perryman), Heah (Siret), Gifted (P. Donoghue).

No jockeys have yet been allotted to Warminster and Gyges.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the City and Suburban Handicap:—

9 to 2 against Warden of Marches (taken and offered), 15 to 2 against Naldera (offered 8 to one taken), 10 to one against Roidore and Warminster, 100 to 9 against Arcade, Grand Joy (taken and offered), 100 to 9 against The Monk (offered), 100 to 8 against Runnymede (offered), 100 to 8 (taken), 100 to 8 against Donzelon (offered), 15 to one again Sparus (taken and offered), 100 to 6 against Gifted, 20 to one against Polish Patriot (offered).

ALTERATIONS.

The following are the alterations in the City and Suburban Handicap probables:—

Warminster will be ridden by Torterolo and Sparus (R. Jones). Omit: Gyges.—Reuter's Special.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

LONDON, April 20.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes has resulted as follows:—

Kyra ten to one	1
Spithead 100 to 7	2
Onyx Third 100 to 7	3

15 ran. Won by five lengths Half a length separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

CLARK BEATS SOCKS.

LONDON, April 19.

At the National Sporting Club in a twenty-rounds contest for the British flyweight championship, Clark beat Socks in the twentieth round, the referee stopping the fight.

It was a fast and clean fight. Clark started confidently scoring rapidly with a good variety of blows. He was successful with quick rat-tat right leads to the body and head, followed by a straight left to the face. In the concluding rounds Socks was severely punished but fought back very gamely. In the twentieth round Clark sent him staggering across the ring from a blow on the right jaw. Clark rushed over for the knock-out blow but the referee intervened.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, April 19.

Following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham two Manchester United one
Sheffield United six Burnley one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Clapton Orient three Bradford City one
Fulham two Barnsley two

THIRD DIVISION.

Southern Section

Aberdare two Crystal Palace nil

Northern Section

Rotherham one Lincoln three.

RUGBY.

Following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:

Devonport Service nine Gloucester sixteen
Ebbw Vale twenty Neath nine
Newport fifteen Pristol six
Cross Keys six Aberavon six.—Reuter's Special Service.

END OF COLABA MILL STRIKE.

The strike of the weavers of the Colaba Land and Weaving Co. Ltd. who had stopped work last week came to an end on Tuesday.

The management on account of the trade depression have decided to close the new weaving shed of the mill and would pay off the operatives employed therein on Thursday the 22nd instant.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1926.

THE PARASNIS COLLECTION.

The sad and untimely death of Rao Bahadur Parasnis has been the occasion for various enquiries and speculations about the future of the historic materials brought together by his self-sacrificing zeal and persistent endeavour to promote systematic studies into the past as revealed in old manuscripts and historic records dealing particularly with Maharashtra. It should be known that the Government of Bombay, when the Satara Museum was opened last November, made themselves responsible for its housing and maintenance and for administrative facilities necessary for its appropriate and immediate use by scholars from the Presidency. So that, the question of preserving the historic materials for permanent use by the scholars now calls for the enunciation of a well-considered policy that will clearly define the position and reponsibilities of the owners of important collections, in this case the Parasnis family, as distinguished from the obligations liable to be incurred by the Government. The need for the enunciation of such a policy should be obvious to those competent to estimate the growing demands of Indian scholarship and historic research. Fortunately, the Parasnis collection is not an isolated incident or an accident in the endeavours that are being made for the promotion of such studies. Important questions such as the publication of the results of investigations by scholars, the selection, increase or decrease of the collections in the Satara Museum demands, therefore, more than a passing attention from those interested. None need be hustled.

The proposal of a trust fund, publicly subscribed, adds another party with great possibilities for undefined, if not ill-planned, activities. Mr. Amrit Rao Parasnis, son of the late Rao Bahadur Parasnis, has, very wisely, we believe, decided not to commit himself at this stage to any rigid line of action. A small group of individuals, however eager, interested or benevolent, say at Mahableshwar, cannot be and should not be entrusted, as has been suggested in certain quarters, with the final decision on these questions which affect the permanent position and development of historical research in India. It is not one of those delightful hobbies with which the officials and their admirers could busy themselves during their holiday season at Mahableshwar. Historical research requires more serious, more thoughtful and closer examination of the questions of arrangement and selection, ownership and purchase of the collections, present as well as future, and of the management of the Museum than they are capable of devoting. And we trust those responsible will not fail to profit by the experience of similar institutions and of scholars elsewhere in the country. The welcome suggestion has also been made that, as an appreciation of the valuable work done by his father, Mr. Amrit Rao should be entrusted with the curatorship of the Satara Museum.

Mr. Amrit Rao has, in the interview with our Satara correspondent, referred to the old Indian paintings collected by his father. The paintings were, he said, entirely a family property and they were offered for purchase by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. If the best specimens in the collection could be elected for the Museum, as we suggested on a previous occasion, they would evidently be an important acquisition. Finally, the suggestion for overlooking the obligations and rights of the Legislative Council and, by implication, those of the public is characteristic of those accustomed to inspiration from official quarters. The historical materials collected by the late Rao Bahadur D. Parsnis are not a concern to be monopolised by a group dominated by officials. The fancied apathy of a future Minister is, moreover, no excuse for ignoring the assistance and rights of the Legislature. Historical research in India demands a wider outlook, a freer and more responsible atmosphere for its development than those favoured by the monopolising whims of the officials and their admiring entourage. The Indian public will see to it that the demand is both heard and respected.

GOVERNMENT & THE CORPORATION.

In his letter which we published yesterday Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, while referring to the open secret that Messrs. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Bole and C. W. E. Arbuthnot and Khan Bahadur Curtay have been nominated to the Standing Committee of the Corporation, asked for information about the qualifications which Government expect of their nominees, and the principles, if any, which guide such nominations. It is surprising that Mr. Tairsee, with his experience of official ways, should ask for this information. For the coincidences to which he himself refers give the reply to his question. The system of nomination has been retained by the Government in pursuance of their policy of taking away with one hand what they give with the other. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has been "democratized" by excluding the vast majority of the citizens from the municipal franchise and in order to guard against the "vagaries" of this democratic Corporation, the undemocratic principles of co-option and nomination have been embodied in the Municipal Act. The results of the recent election by co-option and the reported nominations to the Standing Committee bring into relief the scandalous manner in which officialdom exploits these undemocratic devices to maintain and consolidate its hold over the Corporation and its affairs. The power of nomination is ostensibly exercised to redress the balance in favour of minority interests. In the last election to the Standing Committee the Muslims fared very badly. Therefore, evidently, two Muslims have been nominated to that Committee. But in making their selection Government have kept in view every interest except that of the Corporation. Mr. Faizal Ibrahim is an energetic member of the Corporation but, with his limited experience of municipal affairs, he cannot be expected efficiently to safe-guard the interests of the Corporation in the several committees on which he represents it. The public will be at a loss to understand why Messrs. Bole and Curtay find themselves on the Standing Committee; but the explanation is not difficult to discover. Both of them failed to win the confidence of the Corporation at the election to the Standing Committee and the fact lent an additional appropriateness to their forming a happy combination for a division of the spoils between the Minister in charge and his colleague who takes "a keen interest" in the affairs of the Corporation.

CHINA'S DIFFICULTIES.

The governing classes in Peking have realised the folly of continuing their quarrel with the Allied Generals, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, and with the downfall of the People's Party and the peaceful evacuation of Peking it is but natural that Tuan Chi-jui should notify that he wishes to return to private life. That is the graceful Chinese way of accepting defeat. Tuan Chi-jui requests the Allied Generals to take immediate measures to reconstruct the Government and such a Government can immediately be formed but for the fact that Chinese politicians desirous of securing ministerial appointments hope that support from one Foreign Legation or another makes their advent to power easier. A German journal published some time ago a cartoon which depicted two Chinese mandarins fighting with each other suspended on thin wires, the wires being pulled on one side by America and on the other by Japan. With Japan co-operate France and England. One of the Allied Generals, Wu Pei-fu, emphasizes this foreign intrusion and wire-pulling in his telegram to the various peace delegations at Peking when he says that it is the foreign aggression which is at the root of the whole trouble. Unless it is destroyed it is impossible in his opinion to save China. He suspects Feng of intriguing with European nations to recover power and is convinced that Peking is a den of Bolsheviks. He thinks his work will not be completed until the latter are driven out of China. This shows that Chinese leaders, who have every desire to secure stable Government for their country and have shown a singular capacity for doing so, are determined to attain their ends by their own efforts. They look upon the foreigner as coming to them only to divide and rule. As for the Bolsheviks a Chinese writer in a recent issue of the "World To-morrow" bitterly complains that "even they proceed to help China in her attempts at cultural synthesis by means of financed propaganda and imperialistic anti-imperialism". We in India can understand how keen is China's desire to obtain freedom from foreign interference. Young China is content to secure "cultural synthesis" and political stability by her own efforts, and is very suspicious of foreign offers of help. Who can deny that she has reasonable grounds for her suspicions?

PROBLEM OF THE BHILS.

ARE THEY NON-HINDU?

(By S. LAXMIDAS SHRIKANT.)

II.

Let us now come to the vexed question raised by the Rev. Enoch Hedberg in the Census Report of 1921: "Bhils, Are they Hindus?" What is Hinduism? The word baffles definitoin or even a comprehensive description like the word Dharma. Mr. Savarkar writes:—"The word Hindutva belongs to that category of names which have been to mankind, subtle source of life and inspiration. Forty centuries, if not more, have been at work to mould it as it is. It traces all the departments of thought and activity of the whole being of our Hindu Race." The essentials of Hinduism as stated by Mr. Farquhar in his 'Primer of Hinduism' are: (1) The theory of God and the world which undergoes cyclic changes; minor gods being gathered under the Pantheistic All. (2) Transmigration and the theory of "Karma," release from it being valued as salvation. (3) Organising conception of the divine priest and the uninspired "Veda," the protection of the cow and the Brahman and conformity to four main Varnascastes and ashrams. "Hinduism" says Mr. Sedgwick, in the latest Census Report of 1921 "is not the Vedic religion, nor is it the Puranic, nor is it the philosophical pantheism. It is a vast mixture (no appropriate word is to be found for the result of evolution and assimilation going on for centuries) in which the Vedic worship of the great forces of Nature, the Puranic "avatars" and the philosophical doctrine of "Karma" and be it noted the pre-Aryan reverence of trees, stones, serpents, animals and tribal are inextricably intermingled." e.g.:—The worship of Mata—when a child suffers from small-pox or measles or of Hanuman and Ganpati these gods have Dravidian origin as they are not Vedic or Aryan gods.

Who is a Hindu?

In the "Vedas" we got the name of "Brahanspati" from which was created Ganpati with its elephant trunk face, the clearly Dravidian idea. In Hinduism therefore, we find at one end—at lower end of the series—Animism, which by magic seeks to ward off evil and, at the other end—the highest—Pantheism combined with the system of transcendental metaphysics. After such a lengthy discussion and quotation let us adopt a workable solution that a Hindu is one (the Aryans have given up their individuality and allowed it to be merged in a common word Hindu from Sindhu the great river,—the spinal chord, so to say, among the blood arteries—of Saptasindhu Desa—the Punjab the early Aryan settlement) who professes himself to be a Hindu, conforms to the main outward points of Hinduism, the main points being the caste system—the "chaturvarnyam," Hindu festivals, worship of Hindu gods or goddesses, Sikhism, Jainism and Budhism are on the way of being assimilated into the Hinduism (Budha is respected as an avatar)—because they much more approximate to Hinduism than to Xstianity or Islam.

With this definition of a Hindu and the history of how Hinduism evolves on the bedrock of Aryan civilization and culture from time to time we may turn to the religious belief of the Bhils, their social customs and their festivals as well as their communal organisation.

Mata Warship.

Their objects of worship are the spirits and ghosts and their Devasthan is the naturally the ghostyard. To their gods they offer earthen horses pots and vessels. This is natural to the primitive attitude of an undeveloped race towards religion. After the death of a respectable member of the family they will place a big stone outside the village under a pipal tree calling it the Palia and worship it occasionally, believing that the spirit of the dead is in the stone wherein is carried a man on horseback. The nine days in the month of Ashu, e.g., Navratar, they will fast and worship Javara. The belief in Mata worship is very strong among the tribes because she allows her devotees drink and flesh eating as a sacred Prasad or food. They revere the moon and swear by it calling it Barbij. Their other gods are Kachumber and Ghoda Deva. Near the boundary line of Dapod Taluka there is the sacred tomb of a monument of Moya Kachumber and it is believed that if any Damor Bhil goes there the rock will shake. The Damor Bhils are said to have come from Dholka under their chief Kilraj, the traditionel father of the God Kachumber.

JATARS AND GUNDERU.

Ghoda Deva and Ghoria Deva were two brothers who had fought with Rajputs in 1877. Their monument standing on Shahada in Dohad Taluk is still an object of worship and dread. The Bhils imagine these traditional heroes to be their gods, who ust be propitiated by the offerings of goats, buffaloes, fowls, if disease, famine and other calamities are to be warded off. For this reason they perform the ceremonies called Jatars and Gunderu, the first to ward off famine, the second to keep away disease. These ceremonies are a type of Badha or vow. But 'Ram Ram' are the words of respect when two Bhils meet. At the time of death, women cry 'Ram Ram.' They observe all the Hindu festivals like the Holi when they make themselves merry by holding a mela called Golgadheda, Dasra is also observed by them. As agriculturists they observe Akhatrij, the third day of the month of Vaishakh. Janma Asthami or the birthdate of Shree Krishna is a day of festival to them. While on Ambali Agiaras, four days before Holi they take bath at the river near by and observe fast. On Hindu New Year's day which they call Gohori Padva they perform a ceremony similar to Gordhan Puja of Vaishnav temples. The Bhils have four ceremonies or Sanskaras (1) Namkara, naming newly born child (2) tonsure (3) "Shradha"-death ceremony (4) marriage ceremony including "Saptapadi."

Instead of Brahmins, Dholis who are Bhils perform the marriage ceremony. "Ravals" (Bhats) minstrels play on musical instruments and perform "Shradha" ceremony.

Two Main Divisions.

The two main divisions of the Bhils on this side are the Rajput Bhils called Patilias and pure Bhils like the Kalia Bhils and Jjla Bhils of Udipur. The surnames of some of the Bhils such as Barias, Rathods, Parmar, indicate the mixture of Rajput blood in them. The Patilias unlike Bhils call in Brahmins for marriage ceremonies and their panchayat system is more systematic and strict.

This is scarcely the time to dilate at great length on all the customs of Bhils. I leave it for another occasion. This is a feeble attempt to trace the bare outline of a difficult and comprehensive subject and I leave it to more assiduous and leisured inquirers to fill up the details and perhaps to alter the outline. The labour of the writer of this article will be amply rewarded if census reporters will see their error of describing these Bhills as animists.

Bhil Seva Mandal

The Bhil Seva Mandal has been working for the last three years in the compact area of the two taluks of Jhalod and Dahod in Panch Mahals (Gujarat) where out of the total population of a lakh and a quarter, there are one lakh of Bhil agriculturists. It is not possible to describe in such a short space of an article the present deplorable conditions of these Bhills and the various activities of the Mandal for their uplift. The Mandal has opened fourteen centres with the help of sixteen volunteers and sixteen workers with an annual expenditure of twenty thousand rupees.

This year on the Ram Navami Day, 21st April, the Mandal has tried to solve the problem discussed in this article by organising a Ram Navami Fair near the newly built Ramji Temple specially for Bhils. It is to be earnestly hoped that this Ram-temple activity will accelerate the process of reclaiming the Bhils back again to the fold of Hinduism, thus blessing both those who will receive them with open hands and those who will try to adopt Hindu customs and lead a clean life. That was the message of Shri Ramchandra who, years back made friends with Sugriva and Hanuman and the coming celebration of His birthday will put us in the same direction of Aryan civilization, namely, the process of evolution and assimilation.

"WIVES ARE NOT CHATTEL"

The worthy Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay sentenced the other day a Hindu to two months' hard labour for branding his wife with a red hot poker just because she refused to get some hot water ready for him, remarking that he (the Magistrate) wanted to teach such people that "wives were not chattel or vessels to be treated with brute force". It was a sound and wholesome advice worthy of a Solomon or a Daniel. So many wordy gems are scattered almost daily from the judicial benches in India, but, unfortunately, very few are seen in cold print. I am afraid this sane advice will be lost on men of the type just compulsorily sent to the King's guest-house. I think the man, bred and brought up in the environment in which rule of the thumb or rather the rod prevailed every time, was not much to blame, for he honestly believed that the best way of bringing a "weaker vessel" to her senses was the cudgel (or its equivalent the poker, and any similar handy instruments).

The sayings of wise men, in almost all climes, go all in favour of the man. Gujerati literature, whatever its shortcomings, boasts of several good proverbs bearing on this absorbing subject, depicting the wisdom of an ancient civilisation after centuries of hard practical experience. A Gujerati proverb, extolling the virtues of the bludgeon says: *"mar budhoo and ker siddhoo"*, which means in the King's English "Strike the rod and make it straight", that is to say, "set the things aright by using the rod". Another homely advice is conveyed in a similar proverb, viz., *"budhe nar padhri, budhe jar bajri"*, that is, "a woman is straight (straightforward) by the use of the bludgeon and bajri and jowar are well thrashed and harvested by the aid of a bludgeon". In English, also, there is an excellent saying. My treacherous memory has failed me this time, as regards the first part of it, but its latter part . . . "a woman, and a walnut tree, the more you beat them the better they be", sums up in a nut-shell the wisdom of England. I am sure the first part of the proverb is not about "wine". A French proverb says: *Baton porte paix*, that is, "a stick is a peace-maker"! Spain also boasts of an equally good one, viz., *No hay tal razon come la del baston*, meaning, "there's no argument like that of the stick". A Telugu proverb, translated into English, means that "a devil even takes fright at a blow". There are similar proverbs in the Cutchi and Bihari languages.

So, all these wise men's words go in favour of the man, who I am absolutely certain will, after coming out of the jail, take again to his game of the bludgeon, perhaps with greater vigour than ever, smarting under the punishment. What then is to be the remedy? A band of social reformers under the direction of the Social Service League, Bombay, are doing very useful work in going round the city generally on Sundays, on what are called the "Sanitation Rounds". Slums are visited and useful work is no doubt being done slowly but steadily. Why should not the same enterprising body or another band of active workers go round the chawls inhabited by illiterate workers and impress on them the respect which is due to the members of the fair sex, however erring they may be, reminding them that they are made of the same (material) "stuff" as they themselves and not of iron and steel as they wrongly suppose them to be. This will do a lot of good, and there will be fewer cases of such branding and bludgeoning coming up in law courts.

KAM.

Notes of the Day.

Overdone.

Mahatma Gandhi has spoken out the real mind of the country in his reply to a Calcutta correspondent requesting his views on the present situation. Mahatmaji says that meetings and resolutions of protest in the Councils have been overdone. We wish those who are even now anxious to work the Reforms "for all they are worth" realised this and agreed to unite under one common banner, the Congress banner, to strive for real representative Government. The Swarajists under the guidance of Pandit Motilal wish to capture the legislative bodies not to move mere resolutions of protest but to make the working of Dyarchy impossible. The real field of work lies and will continue to lie outside the Councils so long as the latter remain shams masquerading as representative institutions. If those shams are to be destroyed and destroyed quickly, the people of this country must do something tangible and tangible results can be achieved, as Mahatmaji says, only by the boycott of foreign cloth which again is possible only if we promote khaddar.

A Firm Attitude.

It is good news to learn from our Zanzibar correspondent that our countrymen in South Africa are maintaining a firm attitude as regards the legislation contemplated against them. Mr. Andrews, who has arrived in Zanzibar *en route* to India, finds that Indians want to maintain the exact position they had agreed to take under the Sumut-Gandhi agreement of 1914. Mr. Andrews thinks that a postponement of the Asiatic Bill may be likely and the "Evening News" is responsible for the welcome statement that the South African Government have agreed to a Round Table Conference such as India has long desired.

A Constructive Suggestion

Lord Olivier, who has had first hand experience of Colonial administration and as Secretary of State for India in the late Labour Government familiarised himself with the Indian point of view regarding South Africa, makes strong and pertinent criticism in the current number of "Foreign Affairs" of the obstructive and narrow-minded attitude of the South African Government. He declares that the present policy of anti-Indian legislation "is partly a manifestation of the colour prejudice and the deliberate policy of subordinating coloured races which is specially characteristic of Dutch Afrikanderism". We are not aware that that policy is advocated only by the Dutch Afrikanders, but it must be admitted that the Cape Province is more free from colour prejudice. Lord Olivier makes a constructive suggestion to the South African Government. It should agree that through the agency of the Imperial Conference a Court of Enquiry should be set up "for determining inter-Dominion controversies of this character". But the question is whether it will, so long as the British Government is lukewarm about the whole matter.

In Generous Mood.

At yesterday's meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay their chairman was in a particularly generous mood. The Port Trust has obtained from Calcutta the services of a Mr. Bennett to work as Deputy Chief Engineer. This officer sent up a bill for rail and travelling expenses and another for expenses in connection with the transfer of his furniture from Calcutta to Bombay. The first bill was passed by the Trustees but when the second, which amounted to the not inconsiderable sum of Rs. 475, came up for discussion the grounds for approval submitted by the chairman were that the officer was required to join his appointment at short notice and "a forced sale of his furniture would have put him to heavy loss"! It is gratifying to learn that the Trustees, European as well as Indian, did not fall in with the generous mood of the chairman and the amount was not sanctioned. If it had been, the Trustees would certainly have created a novel precedent. An officer whom they acquire at short notice may say that he has come to Bombay with his wife, a number of children, a few family pets, and an amount of furniture absolutely necessary for the whole family and he may expect the Port Trust to pay the transportation charges.

The Present Need.

Shrimati Sarala Devi Chaudahrani who presided over the Surma Valley Young Men's Conference did well in pointing out that the present need of India was liberty in all directions. It is not mere political liberty that we want. "It must be liberty in thought, speech and action, liberty synonymous with harmony." But if such liberty is to be achieved a great responsibility lies on India's youth. Our young men and women must realise that energy frittered away in a variety of directions is energy lost. Shrimati Sarala Devi stressed this point particularly and asked her youthful audience to concentrate on one single object to get the maximum result. The advice is worth bearing in mind not only by the Surma Valley youth but by the younger generation all over the country. There is amongst many of our students a deplorable tendency to try to be everything by turns. It is this that comes in the way of achieving efficiency in a particular field of work they are likely to undertake.

Wanted—Information.

The situation in Khairpur State and the future of its ruler have formed the subject of sensational disclosures and wild speculations by some of our contemporaries. A telegraphic reference to our Simla correspondent elicited the reply, published in yesterday's "Chronicle", that no news is available in that seat of the Government of India regarding the Khairpur State affairs as the Bombay Government are dealing with it. The latter's way of dealing with the matter is to maintain an amazing silence while a variety of rumours are floating about. Will the Director of Information acquaint the public with the true state of affairs in Khairpur State?

SANITY PREVAILS.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

REPORTED AGREEMENT OF S. AFRICA.

"The Evening News of India" understands that an important announcement showing the result of the negotiations in South Africa in regard to the Indian position there is imminent and that its vital point will be that the Union Government have agreed to such a Conference as India has long desired.

WORLD COURT CONFERENCE.

U. S. NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, April 20.

Washington.—Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has sent formal notification that America will not participate in the World Court Conference at Geneva on September 1st. The notification will be delivered to the League by the American Legation at Berne. Mr. Kellogg says that the American Government does not consider any new agreement necessary for giving effect to the conditions and reservations on the basis of which America is prepared to adhere to the Court.—Reuter.

SIR S. BANCROFT DEAD.

LONDON, Apr. 19.

The death has occurred of Sir Squire Bancroft.—Reuter's Special.

[Sir Squire Bancroft was born in London in 1841. Took to the stage in 1861 and afterwards acted at all the leading provincial theatres with all the prominent 'stars'. He was knighted by Queen Victoria for notable service to the profession, and was President of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.]

HARNETT LUNACY CASE ECHO.

LONDON, April 19.

Echo of the famous Harnett Lunacy case was heard in the Law Courts to-day when Mr. W. S. Harnett before Justice Horridge and a special jury in the King's Bench Division, secured an award of £500 damages against Dr. H. H. Fisher of Sittingbourne for the alleged negligence in certifying him lunatic in November 1912.

The jury found that Dr. Fisher did not act with reasonable care. The judge intimated that he would hear legal arguments on the jury's findings to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

(Mr. Harnett in 1924 was awarded £25,000 damages against Dr. C. H. Bond, the Lunacy Commissioner, and Dr. G. H. Adam of Westmalling for wrongful detention in an asylum but the Lords quashed the High Court's judgment in March 1925).

I. M. S. AND AGE LIMIT.

LONDON, April 19.

In the Commons Earl Winterton informed Colonel Applin that his suggestion that the raising of extension of the age limit to 34 in the case of the medical officers prevented their qualifying for the I.M.S. before 32 owing to war service, would be considered when the Government of India's views had been ascertained. He was aware that these officers of the Subordinate Medical Service had done five years in the field in the same capacity as if they had been admitted to the Service, but no reasonable expectation had ever been held up that they would obtain what was virtually a promotion in the I.M.S.; and, in a number of cases of the officers' promotion before the war had been very rare. He was unable to give any undertaking on Col. Applin's point.

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Replying to Mr. Pilcher, Earl Winterton said that the provisional scheme for the institution of a family pension fund for the European members of the superior services other than the I.C.S. had been drawn up and sent to the Government of India for consideration.—Reuter's Special.

MR. LOVET FRASER DEAD.

LONDON, April 20.

Mr. Lovat Fraser, formerly Editor of the "Times of India" is dead.—Reuter.

(Mr. Lovat Fraser whose death took place at the age of 55, served the "Times of India" for several years, and afterwards was on the Editorial staff of "The Times" from 1907 to 1922. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1912, and travelled extensively in many parts of the world.

Mr. Lovat, it will be remembered, took a leading part, while in Bombay as Editor of the "Times of India", in the infamous attempt to oust late Sir P. M. Mehta from the Bombay Municipal Corporation which was engineered by what is known as the "Harrison Caucus."

Mr. Lovat severed his connection with the "Times of India" soon after the incident).

CABLE ITEMS

A Cape Town message says:—The R. A. F. fliers started on Monday on their return flight to Cairo, and were seen off by a large crowd including the Earl or Athlone and Ministers.

A Copenhagen message says,—The Foreign Office has received a word that the "Botved" has been forced to land in Ninghai in the province of Cheki-ang.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

MAHATMA TO SEE GOVERNOR.

MEETING IN MAY.

MAHABLESHWAR, April 19.

At the request of the Governor of Bombay Mr. Gandhi will meet His Excellency early in May in connection with the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

SIR H. MANN.

Sir Harold Mann will also shortly meet Mr. Gandhi at Sabarmati in the same connection.

INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION.

It is understood that the forthcoming Industries Exhibition at Poona will include a spinning and weaving section under the auspices of the All-Indian Spinners sociation.—A.P.

MOROCCAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

HOPE NOT GIVEN UP.

LONDON, April 19.

Paris.—M. Briand conferred with the Spanish Ambassador Quinones de Leon, MM. Painleve, Steeg and Petain with regard to the Moroccan peace negotiations, after which he said that the desire to reach a satisfactory solution animated the negotiations. Some difficulties were being encountered, but the negotiators had not given up the hope of surmounting them.—Reuter.

RIFFI DELEGATES' OPPOSITION

LONDON, April 19.

Ujda.—The difficulties which have arisen in the Moroccan Peace Conference in connection with which one of the Riffi delegates has flown in a French aeroplane to consult Abdel Krim and the chiefs of tribes is explained in a statement of the Riffi delegates that they are unable to accept without modification the Franco-Spanish demands for immediate release of prisoners and unhindered advance of French and Spanish troops on certain positions at present occupied by the Riffs before official negotiations are opened.—Reuter.

MOSUL FRONTIER.

BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain Garro Jones, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the British Ambassador left Constantinople on 16th April for Angora to resume negotiations with the Turkish Foreign Minister with regard to the Mosul Frontier.—Reuter.

BAN ON MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S OBDURACY.

MADRAS, April 19.

The Government of Madras have disallowed the unanimous resolution passed by the Corporation to hang up a portrait of Mahatmaji in the hall of the Corporation. The District Congress Committee has protested against that action of the Government of Madras. A public meeting is to be held to condemn that measure.—Free Press of India.

U. S. A'S FIGHT AGAINST RUM-RUNNING.

BRITAIN'S EXPERIMENTAL AID.

LONDON, April 19.

It is announced that there is no truth in the report emanating from Washington that Britain has entered into a new agreement with the United States in its fight against the rum-runners. The present treaty will be unaltered. The British aim has always been to tighten up British regulations to help the United States authorities and as a consequence of which the American revenue ships have been permitted to visit the Bahamas to carry out search under certain conditions. The present arrangements are purely experimental and will be tried for a couple of years to see whether they will work successfully.—Reuter's Special Service.

POLICY OF COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

A PLEA FOR RECONSIDERATION.

LAHORE, April 19.

The Punjab Khilafat Committee at its recent meeting at Lahore resolved to recommend the Central Khilafat Committee to reconsider its existing policy of boycott of Councils, as, in view of the changed circumstances in the country, the Punjab Committee thought that continued observance of the policy was injurious to the best national interests.

The election of office-bearers of the Committee for the current year also took place at the meeting with the result that Maulana Zafar Ali was unanimously re-elected President, and Khwaja Abdul Rehman Ghazi and Sirjuddin Pracha were appointed Secretary and Joint Secretary, respectively. —A. P.

SUBSTITUTE FOR DELHI RESOLUTION.

SEARCH FOR A FORMULA.

THE SABARMATI CONFERENCE.

PROSPECTS OF A COMPROMISE.

AHEMEDABAD, April 20.

The Swarajist-Responsivist Conference commenced in the Ashram at three in the afternoon. Mahatmaji was present throughout the proceedings and took an active part in the discussions. Mrs. Naidu was also present throughout. From the Swarajist side there was only Pandit Motilal Nehru. None of the local No-changers took part in the deliberations.

Proceedings were not open to the Press and absolute secrecy is being maintained regarding them. A host of pressmen were wtiting outside Mahamatji's room trying to get an inkling of the discussions.

It is understood that to-day the discussions mainly centred round the fundamental difference between the two Parties, and none of the Parties took any definite position. It is further understood that the latter part of the discussion took the form of an investigation of a common formula of work which may honourably cover the position of both the Responsivists and Swarajists and take the place of the Delhi resolution of the All-India Congress Committee which is standing in the way of unity. The discussions were perfectly friendly and peaceful on both sides.

It would be too much to predict at this stage whether a lasting compromise would be arrived at, but chances to that end are greater. It is regarded that some such common formula of work may eventually be found out.

The discussions were, however, not concluded when the Conference rose for the day at seven at night. The negotiations will be continued throughout the next day, when Lalaji who is expected to-night, will also take part. Pandit Malaviya is also expected to-morrow, and will take part in the deliberations.—Free Press of India.

WANTED ONE LARGE PARTY.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON REUNITING OF CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following note to Mahatma Gandhi to be considered at the conference meeting at Sabarmati to-day:—

"Every day deepens my conviction that the best interest of the country demands that those who earnestly desire the early establishment of Swaraj or Responsible Government should combine to form one large Party which should be called the Congress Party and establish its majority in the Assembly as well as in the provincial councils. To bring this about, it is essential that every political party should revise its policy and its attitude towards other parties. At the recent Bombay Conference, the Liberals and Independents and others who joined it were persuaded to come nearer the Congress than they stood during the last several years. We have to try now to persuade those who are in charge of the Congress at present to revise their policy and some of their rules to make it possible for others to rejoin the Congress.

SUGGESTION FOR REUNITING CONGRESS.

In my opinion we can reunite the Congress and the country on the following lines:—

(1) Unqualified adoption by every politically-minded Indian of the Congress creed as our national aim.

(2) Endorsement of the declaration of the Congress that mass civil disobedience is an ultimate remedy to enforce national will but that the country is at present not prepared for it.

(3) Discarding use of foreign cloth and wearing of Swadeshi, preferably, khaddar.

(4) A revision of rules of the Congress to permit associations which adopt its creed to elect delegates.

(5) Adoption by the Congress Party of what has been described as Responsive Cooperation as its method of work in the legislatures with a view to promote in particular:

(a) Early establishment of Swaraj or Responsible Government such as obtains in self-Governing dominions of the British Empire; (b) Reduction of public expenditure specially military; (c) Reduction of taxation; (d) Better provision for sanitation in rural as well as urban areas; (e) Provision of universal elementary education for girls as well as boys; (f) Development of indigenous industries by a well-considered policy of protection and by providing banking and other necessary facilities for them; (g) A policy of early prohibition of manufacture and sale of liquor; (h) Removal of Untouchability among other ways by throwing open all public institutions to members of depressed classes; (i) Direct instruction in patriotism, religious toleration and other duties of citizenship as an integral part of public education; (j) Encouragement of handspinning and handweaving as home industries; (k) Provision for military training in public schools and universities as well as in central military colleges; (l) Reasonably rapid indianisation of public services.

(6) When the majority of elected members of the Congress Party in any legislature are of opinion that the objects of the party will be advanced by the acceptance of ministerships of other posts of power, responsibility and initiative which are open to election by or are otherwise responsible to the people's party within the legislature, members of the party may accept such offices subject to constitutional control of the party.

(Message incomplete).

ARRIVAL OF LEADERS.

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

Leaders are arriving from different parts of the country for the Swarajist-Responsivist Conference.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here last night. Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Aney, Dr. Moonje and Mrs. Naidu arrived from Bombay this morning by the Gujerat Mail. Lala Lajpat Rai is expected to-night. Nobody has yet arrived from Madras but Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar is expected. The Conference commences this afternoon.—Free Press of India.

RESPONSIVIST LEADERS INTERVIEWED

Bombay, April 20.

A representative of the Free Press of India discussed with Messrs. Kelkar, Aney and Dr. Moonje, prior to their departure for Sabarmati, the political situation in a free and informal manner. The following is a fair representation of their respective views as gathered from the discussion:—

DR. MOONJE'S FORMULA.

Dr. Moonje was asked to explain his idea of a common formula that would accommodate the Swarajists as well as Responsivists, without involving a surrender of conviction on the part of either.

Dr. Moonje said: "I claim that the formula, which I put forward at the Delhi meeting of the All-India Congress Committee only to be summarily ruled out, meets the requirements of both schools of thought. My formula is that the coming election sshould be fought on a programme of conditional total obstruction, the condition precedent to the adoption of total obstruction being that the Congress commands a majority in four provincial legislatures at least of which two shall be major provinces. The Cawnpore resolution of the Congress contemplates only partial obstruction, since, subject to non-formation of ministries and refusal of supplies, it other wise provides for full utilisation of legislatures. My view is that our policy in the legislatures should be one of either total obstruction, or of responsive co-operation;; and I hold that total obstruction would fail to achieve its purpose, unless it is practised simultaneously in a number of provinces. The Responsivists are not opposed either in theory or in practice to obstruction or civil disobedience. They only differ as to their feasibility and desirability at this juncture. The Responsivists cannot offer a better proof of their readiness to practise obstruction, when it can be practised to any purpose, than their acceptance of my formula. If the Swarajists and the Responsivists combine their forces in the coming elections, a Congress majority in the C. P. Council is assured. But if the Swarajists and Responsivists oppose each other at the polls, the prospects are that neither would command a majority."

MR. ANEY FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. Aney said: "There is not much difference in their working between the Swarajists programme and our programme The whole difference is about phraseology and commitments. The Congress is to-day much weaker than it was three years ago; and the prospects are, that even if the Swarajists and Responsivists combine, they will not be able to secure the return of a larger number of Congress candidates on obstruction ticket than they did in the last election. If the Swarajists sacrifice the indiscriminate part of their obstruction policy, to whatever little extent they retain it in their programme, then there is no difference between them and other poitical parties on the essentials of the political programme. My own view is that our National movement suffers from the evil effects of over-centralisation. The policy to be pursued in each provincial legislatures should be left to each province to determine in the light of special conditions of the province. The All-India Congress Committee and the General Council of the Swaraj Party consists of members from all parts of India who cannot give due weight to the peculiar circumstances of of the different provinces. Congressmen from the United Provinces and the Punjab who have not the least hope of securing a Congress Majority in their own provincial legislatures want to dictate to the Central Provinces, where there is a fair prospect of a Congress majority in the local council as to what should be done by the C. P. Congressmen, irrespective of all local circumstances. This leads to a most anomalous position. My view is that provincial autonomy should be granted to the provinces by the Congress in respect of the policy to be pursued in the provincial legislatures. The policy to be pursued in the Assembly can be determined by the Central Executive.

MR. KELKAR ON COMMUNALISM.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar was asked about his views on the growth of communalism as a political force, the Non-Brahmin problem in Maharashtra and the attitude of the Responsivists towards the Indian National Party.

Referring to the spread of communalism Mr. Kelkar said:—I think it to be an

(Continued on next page)

ALARM SUBSIDES.

REASSURING SITUATION IN TURKEY.

SOMALILAND & ABYSSINIA ITALY'S OBJECTIVE?

LONDON, April 20.

Constantinople.—Following the submission of the British proposals with regard to Mosul to the Turkish Cabinet by the Foreign Commissar whom the British Ambassador interviewed on Saturday, the general situation is much more reassuring.

Feelings of alarm of the past few days are slowly subsiding. It is felt that the Italian objectives are rather Somaliland and Abyssinia than the regions nearer home.—Reuter.

TOLL OF RIOTS.

HOW TRADE HAS SUFFERED.

While it is impossible at present accurately to ascertain the financial effects of the riots there is at the same time no question as to the serious effects of the disturbances during Easter Week have had over the trade of Calcutta. After making allowances even for the Easter Holidays it is estimated, says "The Englishman" that the export trade of the city will have a deficiency of, according to merchants between Rs. 125 lakhs and Rs. 200 lakhs.

Some idea of the loss of traders in the bazaars may be obtained when it is stated that the banks in the Burra Bazaar area alone are reported to deal with transactions involving about Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 crores daily. The local business in Burra Bazaar is estimated to amount daily to about 40 lakhs. This trade in piece-goods, sugar, rice and other commodities has been at a standstill during the disturbances, and it was only on Monday that a large number of Hindu and Marwari shops were opened for business. These merchants, and others who had to suspend business on account of the riots, must have sustained a loss of conviction on the part of either. trade amounting to about Rs. 200 lakhs.

The Stock Exchange, also, has not seen the Marwaris in as large numbers as in normal times, and experts are of the opinion that, if the riots had not intervened, speculative transactions involving a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs would have been put through during the seven days following the Easter holidays.

ENORMOUS LOSS.

Taken as a whole the trade of Calcutta is estimated to have suffered loss to the extent of Rs 500, or Rs. 600 lakhs owing to the riots.

No account is taken in this estimate of the losses of merchants and shopkeepers through looting. According to a Moslem estimate, Moslem merchants in Armenian Street, Cross Street, Khengrapatty, and Burra Bazaar generally have lost goods worth about Rs. 12 lakhs, and the Moslem merchants in Caitpur Road, Jumma Pir, and Posta about Rs. 5 lakhs in the looting which took place during the riots. The number of Hindu shops looted are reported to have been fewer than the number of Moslem shops, but at a conservative estimate the Hindus have lost about Rs. 5 lakhs through the looting of their shops and incendiarism.

Of course, the tramway and the omnibus services were seriously dislocated during the disturbances, and the omnibus proprietors are believed to have lost about Rs. 10,000 a day for four or five days.

The greatest sufferers have been the small wage-earners. It is estimated that 500,000 of them were forced to take a week's holiday, losing at the rate of Re. 1-8 annas each per diem.

The goods services of the railways in Calcutta have been disorganised during the riots, and, owing to lack of facilities for handling traffic, there has been a serious congestion at the sheds. No bullock-carts have been seen in the streets for a whole week during the riots, with the result that the whole export and import trade of the city has been completely thrown out of gear.

AFTERMATH OF RIOTS.

RECRUITMENT OF MUSLIMS IN POLICE FORCE.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The "Statesman" understands that one of the decisions arrived at as a result of the recent communal riots is recruitment of more Mahomedan constables and officers. A small batch has already been engaged, and further appointments will be made as soon as men of suitable physique are obtained.—A.P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE DEMANDS STOPPAGE.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Calcutta Khilafat Committee has passed a resolution demanding stoppage the playing of music before mosque.—A.P.

POLICE PICKETS IN A TEMPLE.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

A Commilla message states that the immediate cause of communal trouble in the interior is due to the preaching of an unknown Moulvi who travels from village to village giving accounts of the Calcutta riots. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police visited Chouddagram where Kali image was desecrated and also Basantapur. Officials gave assurances of protection to the Hindus and have threatened to station punitive police in case of further disturbance. Police pickets have been posted in the temples at Commilla.—Free Press of India.

"INFERNO" IN HEAVENS

FOUNTAINS OF LAVA 400 FEET HIGH

ERUPTION OF MANNA LOA

LONDON, April 19.

New York.—A message from Hilo in Hawaii states that, in spite of a dense cloud of steam over the sea, due to the eruption of the Mauna Loa, the airmen took a number of views. They state that it was intensely hot at the height of 13,000 feet. Fountains of lava estimated at 400 feet high, leaped from three different craters at a level of 8,000 feet. These supplied great rivers of lava which zigzagged down the mountain side, like dragons giving brilliant colouring to the clouds and creating an illusion among the passengers of the steamer in the vicinity, of a great Inferno in the heavens. Old Hawaian Kahunas (medicine men) ineffectually chanted incantations in ancient form appealing Pele, the Hawaian Goddess associated with the volcano Celauca, not to destroy their homes at Hoopa Loa.—Reuter's Special Service.

A VILLAGE SUBMERGED.

LONDON, April 19.

New York.—A message from Kona in Hawaii says that the avalanche of lava from the volcano at Mauna Loa yesterday overwhelmed the village of Hoopa Loa, eighteen miles distant. The fate of a hundred inhabitants is not known. Several houses at Kanna also have been buried in fifty feet of lava. The flood of molten rock struck the sea causing ocean water to boil for several hundred feet from the shore.—Reuter.

FOREIGN FILMS ALL OVER EMPIRE.

BLOW TO BRITISH PPESTIGE.

LONDON, April 19.

The Federation of the British Industries has drawn the attention of the President of the Board of Trade to the practical monopoly obtained by the foreign film-producing concerns in cinema programmes all over the Empire as very detrimental to British prestige and prejudicial to the interests of the Empire, especially in the dominions as they contain large coloured populations. Hope is expressed that the subject will be placed on the agenda of the Imperial Conference.—Reuter's Special Service.

PROSTITUTION IN INDIA.

CONTROL LEFT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

LONDON, April 19.

Replying to Mr. Cecil Wilson, Lord Winterton said that as the Bengal Legislative Council had passed in 1923 a special measure dealing with the control of brothels, he hoped that Mr. Wilson's statement that there were many hundreds of young girls between the ages of nine and thirteen at present in brothels in Calcutta was no longer accurate, though he had no definite information. Lord Birkenhead thought it would be inconsistent with the present Indian constitution if he were to direct an all-India enquiry on the question of the control of prostitution the primary responsibility for which rested on the provinces. Moreover, he had no reason to think that the Local Governments and their Legislatures were not fully alive to the necessity for vigilance. —Reuter.

ESTEVEZ CALLED BACK.

SPANISH GRATITUDE FOR BRITISH AID.

LONDON, April 19.

Madrid.—The Minister of War has telegraphed instructing Estevez and his mechanic to return to Madrid as soon as their health permits. Therefore Estevez will be unable to continue his flight.

Spanish gratitude for aid rendered by the British Air Force in searching for Estevez is shown by thousands of callers who in response to a suggestion of newspapers and the Spanish Broadcasting Company are leaving their cards at the British Embassy including the King, and De Rivera, Minister of War, and commanders of all garrisons.—Reuter.

"FOREIGN AGGRESSION, ROOT OF TROUBLE."

CHINA'S APPEAL TO PEACE DELEGATIONS.

LONDON, April 19.

Hankow.—Wu Pei-fu has telegraphed to various peace delegations at Peking his appreciation of their intentions but points out that "certain foreign aggression has caused a grave position at home and unless the root of this trouble is destroyed it is impossible to save the nation. The traitor Feng Yu-hsiang is plotting to recover power with foreign assistance. Peking is a den of Bolsheviks and until they are exterminated my work is not completed."—Reuter.

TO STRIKE OR NOT TO STRIKE ?

LONDON, April 19.

This London Joint Engineering Trades' Committee has decided to issue ballot papers to be returned on 31st May on the question of strike, to enforce in London the application of an increase in wages of a pound a week.—Reuter.

BETRAYAL OF FRONTIER MUSLIMS.

PANDIT NEHRU'S SURRENDER.

WHY MR. M. SHAFEE RESIGNED

DELHI, April 19.

Mr Mohomed Shafee, M.L.A., in the course of the statement to the Associated Press explained why he resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly, he stated that his resignation from the Swaraj Party was due to the attitude of Pandit Motilal Nehru to the resolution for the extension of reforms to the Frontier Province in the Legislative Assembly.

REASONS FOR RESIGNATION.

The special circumstances which made the Frontier question an acid test of nationalism were bound to react with considerable force on the political relations of the Hindus and the Mussalmans in a manner that no lover of his country could contemplate with any degree of pleasure. Moreover, resigning his seat might have focussed public attention on their differences. For these reasons he did not resign from the Assembly at the same time he withdrew from the Swaraj Party. But instead of appreciating his efforts to prevent a dissolution of the only political party that at least made a show of fighting the bureaucracy, the Panditji had chosen to make insinuations against his (Mr. Shafee's) public conduct. After that it was not possible for him (Mr. Shafee) to delay his resignation from the Assembly although, to his mind, it was not a necessary consequence of his resignation from the Swaraj Party. For though he was electetd to the Assembly with "Swaraj Party ticket," he in his election either needed nor sought any assistance from the newly formed Swaraj Party.

DID NOT SEEK DISRUPTION OF SWARAJISTS.

He would have been perfectly justified in refusing to vacate his seat. He, however, wrote out his resignation on March 31, and, instead of sending it direct to the Governor-General, forwarded it through the President of the Swaraj Party. It was the last chance to his thinking that one who did not seek the disruption of the Swaraj Party could give to Panditji. But Pandit Motilal threw away that chance to the winds.

PANDITJI'S SURRENDER.

Regarding the change of positive hostility to the Mussalman interest, Mr. Shafee stated that neither he nor any other Muslim had imputed it to Pandit Motilal. But he thought that the Panditji had shown pitiful want of courage as a political leader in surrendering to the communally minded Hindus and thereby, insulting the nationally minded Muslims. As for success at the next elections he (Panditji) paid the price of betrayal of the frontier Mussalmans to Lala Lajpat Rai in order to gain the support of the latter against the Hindu Sabha but in doing this he had lost the support of his Muslim fellow-workers. This might be apparent when Mr. Shafee would seek re-election from his constituency the moment his seat was declared vacant.

FROM FRYING PAN TO FIRE.

Mr. Shafee concluded "If there are Muslims, as I admit there are only too many who are not of my way of thinking, they are almost as communally-minded as the Hindus to whom Panditji had weakly surrendered on the frontier question If one of them defeats me in the bye-election that he has forced upon me though I have no fear of it, he will find that he has escaped from frying pan only to fall into the fire. Either way he will soon learn the lesson."—A. P.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MRS. BESANT

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

The local Municipality has passed Dr. Solomon's motion to present an address to Mrs. Besant on the occasion of her forthcoming visit to this city in the last week of this month, and sanctioned Rs. 500 for the purpose. It has also appointed a Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, Dr. Solomon and three others to draft the address and make the other necessary arrangements in connexion with it.

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN

The local Majur Mahajan has decided to organise an anti-drink campaign among the mill hands on a large and all-engrossing scale. It will differ from the campaign as organised in the N.-C.-O. days in that while it will not resort to picketing it will form Committees from among these mill hands who do not drink, organise house-to-house visits and try to persuade those who are victims to it to give up this dangerous and demoralising habit. It also contemplates steps to see that those who have renounced drink already or those who renounce it as a result of this propaganda do not take to it again and after a certain lapse of time.

BATHING ARRANGEMENTS AT THE RIVER.

This being the holy "Purushottam" month crowds of Hindu men and women are going to have their morning bath at the river Sabarmati and as they generally begin going from the early hours of the morning the Hindu Sabha organised with the help of a private donation specially given for the purpose lighting arrangements at the river and also posted certain volunteers at the place. It has also passed a resolution sympathising with the Jains in their present fight with the Palitana State in the matter of the pilgrim tax to Shetrunjaya.

WORKING THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

NO RUNNING OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIONS.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

DELHI, April 20.

It is understood that after a prolonged discussion the Central Khilafat Committee this afternoon decided not to run candidates for elections but to allow discretion to the Provincial Committees to support any person whose candidature was calculated to be beneficial not only to the cause of Muslim progress but also India's freedom.

There were five resolutions on the subject of election on the agenda. But, finally, the resolution of Moulvi Abdul Majid to the above effect was accepted by Maulana Shaukat Ali and adopted by the Committee.

The Committee also decided to take steps to immediately work the constructive programme formulated at Cawnpore and to this end is sending out delegations to tour the provinces. These delegations will not only look to the working programme but also re-organize the Khilafat Committees wherever necessary. The Committee is still in session.

The Ulemas are holding a separate Conference discussing various problems including the World Muslim Conference, cow sacrifice, Jind State happening, etc.—Free Press of India.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN'S COMPLAINT.

"CONDEMNED UNHEARD"

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

In a letter to the "Statesman," Sir George Buchanan states on the failure of Bombay Back Bay Scheme, "My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of February 25th entitled "The best of a bad business," in which after sympathising with me on the action of the Bombay development department in setting on foot an enquiry, without my knowledge or without hearing my views, you remark on the other hand "he does not appear to deny that the scheme is doomed to financial failure and unless he is prepared to challenge this conclusion the committee may well have felt that he had already been consulted without profitable result."

UN-BRITISH.

My position has been very difficult in this matter as contrary to the elementary principles of British justice, I have been tried and condemned without being allowed to say one single word in my defence. Whilst pending a reply from the Secretary of State to the letters, copies of which I enclose, I have decided that it is better to remain silent, although as the one person who knows more about the Back Bay Scheme than anyone else I naturally have a great deal to say. One cannot however remain silent indefinitely and on reading your article, I feel I am entitled to assure you and through you my friends in India that so far from accepting the conclusions of the Advisory Committee I am prepared to prove that they are grotesquely inaccurate and that on the evidence at present available there is no reason why the Scheme should be doomed to financial failure.

A SUPPRESSED REPORT.

If the Bombay Government wish to make the scheme a failure and their extraordinary statements incline one to that belief—theirs is the responsibility. Rumour has it that there is another report concerning the activities of the Development Directorate on matters which do not affect me and which has been suppressed in the hope that when the present storm is over, it can be conveniently pigeon-holed."

"BACK BAY MUDDLE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If by practical and workable scheme the item of heavy loss on the Back Bay could be minimised, I think it is my bounden duty as a true citizen, to take upon myself to submit the following suggestions for being carried into effect, both by the official and non-official members of the Legislative Council, the Municipal Corporation and by other leaders of public opinion:—

(a) That, in consideration of the fact that there is a guaranteed income from the sale proceeds of the reclaimed land, in No. 8 block, and that the land, after being reclaimed from Marine Lines to the Bandstand, would be available for building plots at a very reasonable rate from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per square yard, the "Back Bay Scheme" pertaining to No. 1, No 2 and No 8 must be continued, since the total income derived from the sale proceeds, will be as much, if not more of the total expenditure, which would come to nearly seven crores of rupees including the amount already spent upto the end of December 1925, and the amount to be spent hereafter for the completion of the three blocks and the Sea wall.

(b) That, the total reclaimed land in No. 1, No. 2, and No. 8 blocks, will not be less than 20,44,651 square yards; or, to make the point clear, No. 8 block will contain 11,11,406 square yards; while No. 1 and No. 2 blocks, will consist of not less than 9,33,245 square yards, and in other words the reclaimed land will be a little more than 400 acres, but a little less than one-third of the original scheme of 1243 acres, as prepared by the Town Planning expert of Westminster, Mr. W. R. Davidge in 1921. His statement was as follows:—237 acres for Roads; 287 acres, for open spaces; 265 acres, for Military Area, and 454 acres for building plots. In all 1243 acres, and not 1145 as stated by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.

(c) That the sale price of the reclaimed land in No. 8 block, will not be Rs. 20 per square yard as stated by the Hon. the Finance Member, but, it will be, not less than Rs. 40 per square yard, as the actual working cost, per square yard will come to not less than Rs. 35. Because Sir George Buchanan had given his final estimate of Rs 7,92,43000 for the whole scheme of 1243 acres, and so, the average working cost would come to not more than Rs. 11 per square yard and hence, even Rs. 20, a square yard was a profitable concern. But the present scheme regarding (No. 1 and 2 and No. 8 blocks) for reclaiming a little more than 400 acres would cost at least Rs. 6,90,24,000 or nearly seven crores or Rs. 35 Rupees a square yard. Hence, the Government of India, on the unanimous recommendation of official and non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council and the support of the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, would certainly sanction at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard, for the land in No. 8 Block specially reserved for the Military; as the Military is not meant chiefly for the benefit of the city of Bombay, but for the whole of India. As such, the extra amount must be paid ungrudgingly, and so, the total amount will come to Rs 4,44,57,800 as minimum as per Chief Engineer's figures of 11,11,406 square yards or to Rs. 5,13,04,600 as per approved figures of 12,82,600 square yards for 265 acres in No. 8 Block, specially reserved for the military land. This guaranteed amount, together with the sale proceeds of the reclaimed land in No. 1, No. 2 and No. 8 blocks from Marine Lines to the Bandstand at 60 Rupees per square yard, for 6,77,600 square yards (Rs 406,56,000) and even—reserving 250,645 of the remaining square yards, for roads etc will come to Rs. 8,51,13,800 or, much more than the total expenditure of the Development Department.

Hence, in the interest of the people of the Bombay Presidency, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 8 blocks must be completed, in order to prevent the Government from carrying Rs. 20 lakhs per year for 60 years, there being a source of guaranteed income from the sale proceeds of the Reclaimed land But, I am not at all in favour of any further reclamation work, pertaining to the remaining blocks from No. 3 to 7, as it might cost much more money than the present estimated by Sir Alexander Gibb, and it might also take many more years to complete the whole scheme of 11,45 acres in all, as per amended figures since July, 1925.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

GRAVE MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

GEN. MESSIMY'S ADMISSION

MATAHARI MURDER RECALLED

LONDON, Apr. 19.

"One of the most serious miscarriages of justice since the Dreyfus case" is the description applied by the Paris correspondent to the case of M. Malvy, the ex-Minister of Interior, who was senteneed to five years' banishment in August 1918 on the charge of "betraying trust". The correspondent points out that the evidence against M. Malvy largely depended on the letters signed by some one whose name began with "M" and ended with "Y" sent to Matahari, the beautiful dancer who was shot as a spy. General Messimy has now admitted that it is he and not M. Malvy who wrote the letters fourteen years ago when Matahari was endeavouring to make him her lover.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH COMMUNIST ON TRIAL.

PROMINENT CELEBRITIES AS WITNESSES.

LONDON, April 19.

Paris.—A trial which is expected to last a fortnight was opened at the Seine Assizes of two Communists, Clerc and Bernardon on the charge of wilful murder in connection with the shooting affair of April last. The circumstances pointed to a carefully organised attack on the Fascisti, of whom four were killed and eleven wounded. Clerc and Bernardon were arrested holding revolvers. The former says that he fired in self defence while the latter asserts that he picked up but did not fire the revolver. The number of celebrities who have been called as witnesses among others are M. Caillaux, M. Leon Blum, M. Paul Boncour and M. Blasco Ibanez whose connection with the case is not clear, but the majority have written to the judge regretting that they are otherwise engaged.—Reuter's Special.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

KARNATAK LEADERS TO BE PRESENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Apr. 20.

The South Kanara District Political Conference will be held on the 27th and 28th instant in the National Girls' School, Mangalore. Karnatak leaders Sriyuts Kowjalgi, Kembhavi, Divakar and Hardikar are arriving at Puttur, to-morrow to tour round the district for doing Congress propaganda. Sriyut Gangadhar Rao Deshpande will attend the Conference. Srijut S. Srinivasa Iyengar and other Tamil Nadu and Madras leaders are also expected. A Khaddar and Swadeshi exhibition is being arranged. Congress leaders and workers in and outside the District are cordially invited to attend and make the conference a success.

BENGAL ORDINANCE IN PARLIAMENT

A MISTAKE IN MR. ROY'S CASE?

WINTERTON'S SOLICITUDE FOR PRIVATE COMMUNICATION

LONDON, April 19.

The subject of detentions under the Bengal Ordinance, particularly the case of Mr. Roy, who who was released on 26th March, was again raised in the Commons by Messrs raised in the Commons by Messrs. Thurtle Thurtle and Johnston.

Lord Winterton, replying, said said that Mr. Roy had been released on giving an assurance that he would not participate in terrorism but would do everything possible to discourage it. He had been acquarted on 25th November 1924 with four charges against him and his replies to them were considered by two judges who also examined information against him and found it was convincing.

"ROY GUILTY."

The suggestion of Mr. Johnston that any member of the Government of India had admitted that the Under Secretary for India and he invited Mr. Johnston to communicate privately to him his grounds for making the allegation. He added that the impression left in his mind from a perusal of the proceedings was that there was no doubt that Mr. Roy had been guilty of breaking the law.—Reuter.

NIBARAN C. PAL.

RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Nibaran Chandra Pal, Faridpore Congress worker, who was arrested under Bengal Ordinance of 1923 has been released from enternment.—A.P.

WANTING IN PATRIOTISM.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIA'S PLEA FOR ORGANISATION.

PATNA, April 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived here from Chapra on a short visit addressed a public meeting last evening. The Pandit in the course of his speech said that they could not gain freedom because they were wanting in patriotism, unity and self-sacrifice, They were not really ready to make so much sacrifice as other nations did when they were in danger. The only way possible to gain freedom was by organisation and the pressure of public opinion. He then dwelt upon the equality of rights of communities and the need of Hindu organisation. Those who wanted Hindu-Muslim unity, continued the Pandit, should first organise themselves. The Hindu organisation should be entirely directed to self-defence, and it should never be offensive. During these 2 or 3 years some zealous Mahomedans had raised objection to the playing of music before mosques and that had aroused Hindus. The recent Calcutta riot was an example of this. He urged them to vote in the forthcoming elections for those who took pride in being called Hindus and would serve them rightly in the legislatures. —A.P.

NEW ENGLISH MUSLIM DAILY.

SIR A. RAHIM TO BE EDITOR.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At a largely attended meeting of Moslems held yesterday night Sir Abdur Rahim presiding, a body known as "Majlis-i-Tanzeem Musalmeen' was formed. This organisation is to act in concert with the Bengal Moslem party.

Resolutions were passed (1) approving of the nomination of candidates for Council election on behalf of the Bengal Moslem Party, (2) resolving to start an English Moslem Daily under the editorship of Sir Abdur Rahim, and (3) forming a Committee to repair the loss suffered by Moslems during the recent riots.—Free Press of India.

EX-INSURANCE AGENT CONVICTED.

RANGOON, April 19.

Mr. Bradley, I.C.S., Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, disposed of the case in which A. Ramanathan of Moulmein prosecuted P. Madan, formerly an insurance agent in Rangoon and at present an auctioner, on charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 4,000 under Section 420 I.P.C. The accused being found guilty was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

It was stated in the judgment that the accused was appointed Chief Agent to the Bombay Life Insurance Company in August, 1924, and he, together with one Perek, was appointed Agent for the American Insurance Company in Rangoon at the same time also under the name of Madan and Perek. Accused approached the complainant sometime in October, 1924, and asked him to become his Sub-Agent for those two insurance companies for Moulmein, and after discussion Ramanathan was appointed on furnishing personal security of Rs. 5,000, as Sub-Agent for both the companies.

In July, 1925, complainant resigned and asked for the return of his security. He was asked to wait for one month, and on August 3rd, he was presented with a cheque of Rs. 5,050, dated 18th August. He refused to accept it, and on August 6th, the complainant received another post-dated cheque for Rs. 5,125 including interest. The cheque was dishonoured and the complainant filed this proceeding.

The accused is appealing to the High Court.—A.P.

LEE LOOT

EXTENSION OF CONCESSIONS TO SPECIALISTS

MATTER TO BE HURRIED UP

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Messrs. Wardlaw Milne and Pilcher, Lord Winterton said that the first two lists of recommendations from the Government of India regarding the extension of the Lee concessions to officers appointed by the Secretary of State in Council to specialists and provincial posts had been received. Lord Birkenhead is expected to communicate the decisions on them to the Government of India in a fortnight. Lord Winterton had every reason to hope that a number of these officers where the duties of their posts were superior in character would receive from 1st April 1924 such of the Lee concessions with regard to sterling overseas pay, passages and enhanced pensions as were individually appropriate. Lord Birkenhead had not yet received from the Government of India recommendations with regard to the officers appointed by authorities other than the Secretary of State in Council. The Government of India was aware of the need for expedition in this matter and recommendations were expected at an early date. The decisions would be published immediately after their communication to the Government of India.—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF HINDU CULTURE.

PT. MALAVIYA AT BIHAR HINDU CONFERENCE.

PATNA, April 19.

The Third Bihar Provincial Hindu Conference commenced its session at Chapra on the 17th instant under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. A large number of delegates and visitors attended the Conference. Pandit Malaviya was given an enthusiastic ovation at the station and he was taken in procession to the presidential residence. The first day's proceedings commenced in a special pandal erected for the purpose. Mr. Brajkishore Prasad, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the Pandit dwelt upon the need for Hindu organisation and uplift of untouchables.

NO HINDU DOMINATION.

Pandit Malaviya then delivered his presidential address "ex tempore" which lasted for about two hours. He appealed to the Hindu nation to wake up and protect Hindu ideals and culture which to-day gave inspiration to foreign nations. He said that to-day he did not dream of Hindu domination. Unity between Hindus and Mahomedans and other races was essential for the attainment of Swaraj. Still he would call upon Hindus to protect themselves, their religion and the honour of their womanhood from aggression as he would like Mahomedans and others to do in case they were so tormented. He would like every Hindu to bear goodwill and be fair to others. But if unjustly treated and harrassed he would wish him to be unflinching and unshakable and if need be to die gladly in self-defence.

RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

A voice from the audience questioned if Hindus could not attack and kill an opponent bent upon killing them. The Pandit promptly replied—certainly; both religion and law sanctioned punishment and even murder of a murder, a dacoit and a housebreaker, and every one could exercise this right, but it should be noted that the right extended only to the extent necessary for self-defence. He emphasised the necessity of restraining heated feelings and called upon Hindus to be calm and sober though no less firm. Resolutions were passed urging revival of Sanskrit learnings.—A.P.

TRAGIC END OF PLEASURE TRIP.

DROWNING FATALITY AT POONA.

POONA, April 20.

A sad drowning fatality occurred yesterday morning on the river near the Kirkee Arsenal. From information derived from one of the party of three, it appears that Mrs. Marcks, Staff Sergeant, H. Morgan of the Indian Ordnance Department and Mr. Dyer, the Manager of Poona branch of Messrs. Asquith and Lord, went out boating on the river near the Arsenal. Mr. Dyer after a time jumped into the river for a swim, but got into difficulties owing, it is said, to a cramp. He called out to the others in the boat for help and Sgt. Morgan jumped in and swam to his assistance. However, Mr Dyer finding that he could go along on his back began to swim in that fashion and Mrs. Marcks threw him an oar with which he was able to keep afloat. But a high wind that was blowing at the time sent the boat forward at such a pace that neither Mr. Dyer nor Sgt. Morgan were able to get up to it. At this stage Sgt. Morgan shouted out for assistance but there was no one to render it. Mr. Dyer who was just able to keep afloat after struggling to go to the boat, turned and made for the bank but owing to the high wind was unable to reach it and collapsed in the water. Assistance came shortly after when some labourers poled the raft out and rescued Mr. Dyer. Morgan's body was recovered an hour later and it is stated that the cause of death was heart failure from exhaustion. The deceased sergeant was stationed at Bombay and had only come up to Poona for the week end.—A.P.

COAL CRISIS

JOINT CONFERENCE REJECTED

OFFER OF GERMAN COAL

LONDON, April 19.

The South Wales miners have rejected the coalowners' offer to convene a joint conference to discuss the District Settlement. A Brussels firm has notified the Cardiff Colliery Company that in the event of a strike it is prepared to supply daily a minimum of ten-thousand tons of Belgian or German coal.—Reuter.

SUBSTITUTE FOR DELHI.

(Continued from previous page).

inevitable phase of our national evolution, that the first sign of awakening amongst politically dormant sections of our people should take the form of aggressive communalism. But that is only a passing phase. Communalism can never be a lasting phase as it cannot satisfy the irrepressible aspirations of a people to take their proper place in the scheme of national evolution. I admit narrow communalism is becoming an increasing menace to our immediate national progress, but that cannot be helped. I know of no short cut. To-day Non-Brahmins and Muslims prefer communal advancement to national progress and they are unable to think of communal advancement except in terms of offices and positions of power and responsibility for members of their community. This ambition is legitimate in itself. It becomes denational only when it is sought to, secure these offices and positions of power and responsibility at the cost of larger national interests. There cannot be any meeting ground between those communalists who put position of power and responsibility for their community before national progress.

OFFICE ONLY A MEANS.

But there is not the slightest difficulty in making common cause with nationalists amongst Muslims and non-Brahmins, who, while advocating the claims of their community to a representation in offices and positions of power and responsibility, recognise at the same time their obligations to the larger national movement.

In the early years of the Congress, the national movement was centred in the capture of offices only. Many amongst the pioneers of the Congressmen were either active or retired Government servants. It is only slowly that the awakening came that the salvation of the country lay not so much in the capture of offices as in the securing of the freedom to shape the national destiny according to the genius of the people. The foundation of the larger national movement can be said to have been laid by the late Lokmanya and Mr. Agarkar when they took their mind off from Government service and thought of independent nationbuilding activity. Muslims and non-Brahmins will soon realise that offices and positions of power and responsibility are only means to an and, not an end in themselves, and that there can be no true progress for the community independent of national progress."

NON-BRAHMIN DIFFICULTIES.

Continuing Mr. Kelkar said: The Non-Brahmin movement had its birth in Madras. In the beginning there was only one non-Brahmin Party. To-day there are the Ministerialist non-Brahmins and non-Brahmin nationalists; and the latter are reported to have reached an understanding with the Swarajists. That is a sign of increasing awakening amongst non-Brahmins that narrow communalism will not do. Sooner or later the non-Brahmins of Maharashtra also will realise it. It may not be widely known that we, the Brahmin nationalists in Maharashtra, have made a standing offer to the non-Brahmins, that we will retire in favour of non-Brahmin candidates to legislature subscribing to the nationalist programme and undertaking to work it as members of the national movement. The Swarajists in the Bombay Council include at least four non-Brahmin nationalists, and if there is not a larger number, it is not due to any caste exclusiveness on our part."

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

Referring to the Indian National Party, Mr. Kelkar said:—We readily acknowledge that the creed and programme of the Indian National Party marks a considerable advance on the original position of the Independents and Liberals. The 'formulae' of the new party bring the Independents and Liberals nearer to the Congress and to that extent it is a distinct gain. We, the Responsivists, have our sympathy with the new party. We also approve of their creed and programe. But I do not think it is either desirable or feasible that the new party should run the election. The Responsivists are predominantly a party within the Congress, and their activities are concentrated on the conversion of the electrates as well as the Congress to their view. As long as the new party is a party outside the Congress, difficulties are bound to be experienced in coming to any working alliance. The Liberals and other groups that have joined the new party have not scrapped their organisations and merged themselves completely in the new party. The question, therefore, of the Responsivists merging themselves in the new party does not arise. As to how far joint action is possible with the Executive of the new party will depend on the party itself.—Free Press of India.

MISSING DANISH AIRMAN.

LONDON, April 19.

Shanghai—The Danish airman Boyed is missing since he left Canton for Shanghai yesterday. He was last seen flying over Fochow.—Reuter.

A PARSI WAR MEMORIAL.

In the presence of a large gathering of the Parsi community a memorial column in honour of the Parsis who lost their lives in the last World War was unveiled on Monday evening by Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy at the main entrance to the Tower of Silence, on Hughes Road, Bombay. The photograph on the left shows Sir Jamsetji addressing the gathering while that to the right shows the Memorial Column.

ROMANCE OF CO-OPERATION.

UNIFYING & NATIONAL FORCE.

MR. DEVDHAR AT U. P. CO-OP. CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FYZABAD, April 20.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the president-elect of the twelfth U. P. Co-operative Conference arrived at Fyzabad on Sunday evening when he was received at the station by Mr. Hobart, Deputy Commissioner, the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, U. P., the Hon. Pandit Shyambhuwan Misra, other officials and leading men of the place. On Monday morning, the Minister of the province in charge of Co-operation and Agriculture opened the Exhibition arranged in conjunction with the Conference, the organisers having in view also the big Ramnavami fair which draws thousands of pilgrims to bath in the sacred waters of the Saraju.

The Minister in the course of his speech dwelt on the great usefulness of such exhibitions to bring to the notice of the agriculturists the latest improvements in regard to agriculture, the scientific methods of ploughing, reaping, cutting, crushing and sowing regarding which the co-operative societies would prove of considerable help to the cultivators. He spoke in high terms of Mr. Devadhar's services to the country and congratulated the people of Avodhya for having secured him as the president of the Conference.

The different sections of the Exhibition such as co-operative, agricultural and industrial, have been beautifully arranged. The Conference commenced its sitting at noon. In proposing Mr. Devadhar to the presidential chair several speakers spoke in praise of Mr. Devadhar's services to the co-operative movement in India.

Mr. Devadhar made a stirring speech, previously. At the close of his English speech. Mr. Devadhar spoke in Hindi, for more than half an hour for the benefit of those who did not know English.

The Conference then resolved into sub-committees. In the evening there was a garden party on the Exhibition grounds organised by Raja Sir Syed Abu Jafar.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. G. K. Devdhar said:—

"In India the average man is happy with his poor lot. His placid contentment and narrow outlook on life render him unable to grasp the situation clearly. His limited resources and scanty knowledge of the business world make him a toy in the hands of money-lenders, whom the Irishmen describe as 'Gombeen men' and who nearly have been wiped out of existence by them. I found it difficult in Denmark to discover poverty of the type we frequently meet with here in India. So great has been the metamorphosis due to co-operative efforts in these two countries. The average man in India, however, being naturally conservative feels aversion towards new ways of life and work. He has no guide whom he could safely follow and nobody makes it a serious business of his to improve his condition by means of systematic education. The result of all this has been his economic servitude. The main question, therefore, which the co-operators have first to solve is how best to secure an improvement of his condition. To put it briefly in the words of M. Luzzatti, the great Italian Co-operator it is "to find moral guarantees and devise means for the capitalization of honesty to serve in the place of security."

WHAT CO-OPERATION HAS ACHIEVED

Though the Indian Movement is slow in its march, there is, however, no cause for any pessimism. Co-operation had many struggles to wage. That it is a movement which has gradually begun to bring to the agriculturist who has come under its influence the much needed economic relief by way of lower rate of interest no one can deny. That it has made possible for him on sound personal security to borrow money for productive and profitable investment is even conceded by its worst critics. That it has economically benefitted him will be easily seen from one figure taken from the latest "Statements showing the Progress of the Co-operative Movement in India, during the year 1924-25." It will be seen therefrom that the total amount of profits resulting from the operations of these Societies, both Agricultural and Non-agricultural, during the last year amounted to Rs. 1,01,94,850, the Agricultural Societies earning Rs. 72,43,475, whereas the latter making a profit of Rs. 29,51,375. These profits are earned out of the difference between the leading and the borrowing rates of interest of these institutions and if the difference on an average between these to rates be taken at 4 per cent. and if the exrta saving in the rate of interest per transaction of Rs. 100 be also calculaed at Rs. 4 in the course of a year, even then it would be seen that the individual members save in their pockets a net sum of over Rs. 1,00,00,000, in addition to the 'One Crore' earned by their co-operative institutions.

ROMANCE OF CO-OPERATION.

The world-wide history of Co-operation with its many ramifications has several brilliant passages to narrate its own romance, beauties and its fairy tales. The fact that it has worked wonders in other lands should hearten us in our moments of doubt, depression, and struggle. And even to-day if Co-operation in India with all its drawbacks and blemishes were to secure a poet he would have splendid material to sing its praises and glories in terms of gold mines, or if an artist touched by its romantic successes in the improvement of the lot of the hopeless and the forlorn were to undertake to paint its panoramic beauties, he could produce captivating views and scenes that would impress even the pessimistic soul. He could very well describe the arresting changes that have taken place in the condition of the depressed and the labouring classes in Madras, for whom there are nearly 1,750 societies of the Pans and Doms in Bihar and Orissa, the Bhils and the Criminal Tribes of Bombay, the Haris of Sind, a large number of poor tenants of the United Provinces, and the Nama Shudras of Bengal and show how Co-operation has embraced in its open arms even the lowest and the most despised of humanity In Bombay and Madras it has not neglected the student world. The women and the poor labourers working in the Mills and earning their hard-earned daily wages are also served by Co-operation.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION IN U. P.

Coming to Co-operative activities in U. P. Mr. Devadhar said:—"There has been of late a considerable amount of criticism in co-operative circles that things here have absolutely gone wrong and that its position is quite hopeless. But after going through the latest report placed a dy disposal by the Registrar, I am more inclined to agree with him that there is no very great cause for utter disappointment or despair. There is a good groundwork done. There are in the Province to-day 6,083 Societies with a total membership of 1,55,149 on 30th June 1925 and the working capital amounts to nearly Rs. 1,91,00,000. There is a very good field for schemes of rural reconstruction embracing therein the development of cottage industries, model sanitary villages, and education with rural tinge. Co-operation will form a splendid ally of these plans for economic development. You have many special advantages in your Province; you have only two vernaculars to deal with; you have, as your Registrar says in his report no trouble over the Depressed classes' question. "It is no live issue" in your Province, as it is in other Provinces of India. You have no deafening din of the narrow controversies of the Brahmin, Non-Brahmin and Anti-Brahmin claims and interests. These are all foreign to co-operation. One aspect of your soundness is in that your owned capital is in the proportion of 52 per cent. and the Reserve and other funds amount to 46 per cent. of the working capital of your societies and Central Banks. The first thing that strikes me is that the leading non-officials or the leaders of public opinion have probably blessed the movement as the Registrar puts it with their "benevolent neutrality." It is a deplorable phenomenon, that those who desire to serve the people should not be able to discover in the principles of co-operation applied to daily life a most effective and powerful lever for the uplift of the masses of the people. Your Registrar wants "an army of honorary workers." If the Generals and the Captains come forth the army may be seen marching ahead. It is the leaders that should examine the need and propriety of co-operative work and get their rank and file, free from any political, sectional, or party bais, interested and initiated into the intricacies of the co-operative programme. Another grave drawback that I notice in your organization is that you have given to co-operative education a very subordinate position or rank in your efforts; though education and propaganda may be included in the departmental functions its very nature demands purely missionary zeal which non-officials alone can nerally very well supply. You must have, therefore, in your organization a Society like the Irish Agricultural Organization Society or some such non-official body like the Bombay (Provincial) Central Co-operative Institute of which I have the honour to be the Vice-President for over five years, the Governor of the Province being the ex-officio President. I can therefore, speak to you or advice you with a certain amount of knowledge and experience of the value of non-officials' help in conducting and directing the co-operative propaganda in consultation and in co-operation with the Departmental Officers, some of whom make admirable missionaries and advise their subordinates to become missionaries of Co-operation. As Co-operation is above caste and creed, it should also embrace wholeheartedly all those who hold official positions. But they must feel non-officially. In this connection I would suggest some of you would do well to study the details of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, and the part it plays in the co-operative activity of our Presidency. Your Government will be well advised, with some definite grant promised on a rising scale, to convert the present Standing Committee into a nucleus of such a non-official propagandist organization or agency with an elected President. The Bombay Institute has received a definite statutory recognition in the new Bombay Co-operative Societies Act 1925, and I would like one of your non-official members interested in co-operation to move actively in this matter to secure a fresh Act for your Province with provision for the various difficulties that have stood in your way without in the least marring its co-operaive character and depriving it of its distinctive features.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Even with you the problem of rural reconstruction is a pressing problem with the rest of India. The well-being of this vast country is inextricably wound up with the life and the labours of our countrymen in the villages who are rocking in their cradle the baby nation for its full-fledged growth. You cannot, therefore, neglect to study rural problems on the ground that you have studied the urban problems. Villages have not only problems of their own but have a peculiar language and mode of thought which need careful study and intelligent expression. You will have, therefore, to attempt in your further efforts some such inquiry in villages where co-operation is showing intelligent growth, to collect facts and ascertain directions and means for the prosecution of the great campaign on which the whole of the educated India will have soon to concentrate its energies. There is a class of thinkers and genuine lovers of India who have laboured long in the country among the rural population.

Concluding Mr. Devdhar appealed the educated countrymen here as well as elsewhere with the sage words of one of the wisest and the farseeing Co-operators and exhort them to look upon the co-operative movement as a great unifying and educative national force.

ARYA CONFERENCE.

An official of the Arya Samaj, writes from Shikarpur:—

"It is high time that Army Samajists in Sindh should take greater interest in mass education. Sindh should follow the Punjab. The existing schools should be better organized and their should be a Provincial Board for supervision. I therefore request Arya Samajie and allied institutions in Sindh to send one representative each for discussing the matter at the time of the next Arya Conference at Shikarpur.

SHUDH-AHAR CONFERENCE.

In connection with the tenth Aryan Conference one Shudh-ahar (Vegetarian-Temperance) Conference is going to be organized. Seth Laloobhai of the Humanitarian League is being requested to preside."

DHARWAR NOTES.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Apr. 14.

The Dharwar Congress Committee observed the national week by hawking khaddar in all parts of the city. Mr. Divakar, the President of the District Congress Committee, together with Messrs. Joshi, Patwardhan Guttal and Jog went about hawking, carrying khaddar on their shoulders. Khaddar worth about Rs. 350 only was sold, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Secretaries from the head-quarters and the paucity of volunteers. However, the programme of the last day, i.e. the public protest meeting was most satisfactorily carried out. Mr. Pathan, M. L. C., the President of the local Municipality, was kind enough to lend the Municipal Edward Park for the meeting. The meeting was an all-party meeting. Hindus Mohammedans and Christians attended it. Mr. Pathan himself presided on the occasion.

PROTEST AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY.

Mr. Jog, M. L. C., moved the resolution of protest against the South African anti-Indian legislation. He made a very strong and detailed speech about the injustice done to our brother Indians there. The resolution was seconded and supported by five other speakers, of whom Messrs. Divakar and D. L. Patil, vice-President, D.L.B. delivered stirring speeches on the subject. Mr. Divakar exhorted the audience to cultivate soul force and fight the battle by non-violence. The resolution protesting against the Union Government's Anti-Indian legislation, expressing sympathy for the suffering Indian brothers there, urging Indian Government to bring pressure upon the South African Government to withdraw the unjust legislations and in case of failure to take retaliatory measures, was passed unanimously amidst loud cheeers and the meeting terminated.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SO

The annual general meeting of the Depressed Classes Mission Society, Poona was held in its office at Ahalyashram Nana's Peth, Poona City on the 11th inst. Mr. S. J. Kamble Councillor Poona Suburgan Municipality and Trustee of the Society presided. The meeting unanimously passed several resolutions which include the following:—

That the Government be requested to resume, for a time, the management of the Bhokarwadi Housing scheme site and in the mean while a Depressed Classes Co-Operative Housing Society be formed and a scheme be drafted for financing the same.

That the D.C.M. Society Poona Branch be re-incorporated with its parent Society at Bombay and the terms of mutual compromise arrived at on 11-7-25 be confirmed.

That a strong representation be laid in order to secure the remaining Government Grant for the Hostel and Primary School Grant from the City Municipality.

A resolution protesting against the delegates of the Hindu Maha Sabha held under the Presidentship of the Maharaja of Darbhanga who opposed the resolution regarding abolition of untouchability, was also passed.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 20.

Depression over the Punjab is weakening after causing nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province and Punjab Kumaon Hills and local rain in Kashmir and the Punjab plains with a few falls in South Rajputana. Disturbance passing through general parts of country is now entering Bengal and has given nearly general rain in Assam and a few falls in Bengal and Bihar. A few falls also occurred in South Peninsula.

Chief amounts:—Dhubri half an inch; Silchar, Narayangunj three quarters; Khulna, Chakrata, Lahore a half; Sialkot one; Rawalpindi, Montogomery, Simla a half; Dalhousie one and a half; Murree three quarters; Srinagar a half; Dera Ismail Khan one; Drosh a half; Salem Kodaikanal one and a half.

Temperature is more than ten degrees below normal in North-West India.

Forecast:—Decrease in North-West India.—A.P.

BOMBAY ATTORNEYS.

SIR N. MACLEOD THANKED FOR REFORMS.

Yesterday (Tuesday) Mr. A. Kirke Smith, on behalf of the Attorneys' profession in Bombay addressed His Lorship the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod on the last occasion on which His Lorship sat on the Bench tof the High Court. His Lorship sat in the Insolvency Court in which the attorneys have recently been given a right of audience, and the Court was crowded with attorneys. Mr. Kirke Smith referred to the evidence given by the Judges of the Bombay High Court and also in other places, before the Civil Justice Committee, in which the assistance rendered by the attorneys to the administration of justice in the preparation of cases before they came into the hands of advocates was duly recognised as resulting in a very great saving of time to the Court, and Mr. Kirke Smith acknowledged that His Lordship's influence had been in favour of the dual system. His Lordship had ever stood for the preservation of the dignity of the Bench and the Bar and the legal profession generally, but they had not interfered with His Lorship's inclination to expedite the administration of justice. Mr. Kirke Smith pointed out that attorneys came directly into touch with the public and he assured his Lordship that the public appreciated the reforms which had been introduced in his Lordship's regime, for expedit ing the disposal of the claims.

A PLEA FOR DUAL SYSTEM.

His Lordship thanked Mr. Kirke Smith and the profession for the feelings which had prompted them to address him on the last day of His Lordship's sitting in Court His Lorship traced the growth of the volume of litigation on the original side of the High Court and the efforts made by him to cope with the work. Referring to the dual system, His Lorship regretted that he was not in Bombay when the Civil Justice Committee visited the city, but before the report was issued he had an opportunity to confer in the matter with the President of the Committee, so that His Lordship could say that he had a share in the result. In His Lorship's opinion, it would be nothing short of a disaster if the dual system were abolished in a city like Bombay; the maintenance of the system was absolutely essential here for the due administration of justice, and he hoped that the report of the Committee would be deemed the last word on the subject, at any rate for many years to come. His Lordship in conclusion thanked the profession and wished it success.—Free Press of India.

The Executive Committee of the Yeotmal District Association has despatched a wire to the Honourable Revenue Member of C.P. Government drawing his attention to the methods of revenue officers in the District in realising the land revenue demand from the cultivators.

A Patna message says:—The Chief Justice of the Patna High Court being indisposed the hearing of *mandamus* application against His Excellency the Governor and members of the Executive Council and the Inspector-General of Police for submitting their travelling allowances to the vote of Legislative Council is postponed till Thursday, 22nd April.

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LORD READING AND FAITHFUL ALLIES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Struggling for the cause of justice and fair-play, which Lord Reading, in his speech at the Chelmsford Club so boastfully declared to be the strongly marked characteristic of the British people, I had once pointed out to His Excellency that India would judge him by his solid acts—good against the bad—when the day came to recount his deeds, and not by those eloquent after-dinner speeches of his, delivered in the palaces of Indian Ruling Princes to the accompaniment of the clinking of glasses. This is just what has happened. Lord Reading has been weighed and found deplorably wanting in the balance.

Lord Reading's policy towards Indian States has been no less reactionary than his general attitude towards many other Indian problems which called for sympathetic treatment. In that nasty letter addressed to H. E. H. The Nizam, His Excellency has given a "parting souvenir" to such of the Indian Princes who fondly profess to call themselves "Allies of the British Crown." The import of that letter leaves no room for doubt. With one stroke of pen His Excellency has dispelled the illusion in the mind of many an ambitious "Ally." Those two paragraphs in that letter have checked once for all the growth of an assertive tendency in whosoever claims to style himself as an "Ally," from the Nizam downwards.

Now what will the Indian Princes do? Do they possess that spirit of independence to demand "en bloc" demand a close scrutiny of their respective claims for the title of an "Ally"? It is doubtful if there are any "hard nuts" in the Chamber of Princes. Everybody cannot be Maharaja Nabha. Little did the Indian Princes expect, perhaps, that Lord Reading would change his eyes like a parrot so soon after enjoying their lavish and sumptuous hospitality The general public little knows what it costs an Indian State to receive and entertain a Viceroy and his party for say a two-days' stay. It costs anything from forty thousand rupees upwards!

The Chamber of Princes asked the Viceroy for a weapon to shield themselves from the Press and platform attacks. Lord Reading gave them the Princes' Protection Act. While, on the one hand, His Excellency has given them this eye-wash, on the other hand, he has done incalculable harm by writing those two paragraphs in the letter to The Nizam. Those few lines, the gravity of which is not easy to estimate, give so much latitude to the subjects of Indian States, that under cover of that indirect assurance coming as it does from a Viceroy, the flatterers, conspirators, and other mischievous elements can play any amount of mischief to run down their ruler, as in the case of Maharaja of Nabha.—Yours, etc.

A MINISTER.

G. I. P. RAILWAY & NEW AVENUES OF REVENUE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to letters under the heading "G. I. P. and New Avenues of Revenue" which appeared in your paper dated 10th and 23rd March, 1926, respectively.

Every effort is being made by this Administration to put a stop to the nuisance on local trains between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan and during the months September 1925 to February 1926 no less than 2,346 beggars and hawkers were detected by our staff. Of this number 108 were prosecuted and punished with fines or in default simple imprisonment.

The Railway is, however, labouring under considerable difficulty in its efforts to eradicate this nuisance consequent on the travelling public, who, although ever ready to complain refuse to come forward and give evidence in the Courts against those beggars and hawkers who have been apprehended by our staff, and consequently the progress in removing the nuisance entirely must be slow.—Yours, etc.,

T. G. RUSSELL,
Ag. Agent.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, April 12.

Weather in Simla is very cold and stormy and there have been sharp showers of rain since mid-day on Monday. An extension of rain in the western Himalayas is officially forecasted.

ACIDITY THE CAUSE OF DIGESTIVE TROUBLES.

Indigestion and most digestive troubles are caused by excess acidity due to the fermentation of food which remains in the stomach longer than it should do owing to weakened stomach muscles. As this acidity increases it sets up further fermentation, and the sufferer endures intense pain, as the stomach is dilated by gases. To correct these digestive troubles quickly, easily and surely, take half a teaspoonful of 'Bisurated' Magnesia in a little water after eating or whenever pain is felt. This immediately stops the ferment action and neutralizes the excess acidity, enabling the process of digestion to be carried out in a natural way. 'Bisurated' Magnesia heals the inflamed stomach lining and generally tones up the digestive organs. To avoid that unpleasant taste in the mouth on awakening in the morning, which is caused by acidity, take a dose of 'Bisurated' Magnesia at night before retiring. Every chemist sells 'Bisurated' Magnesia in both powder and tablets, and although the cost is fractional you cannot get a better or surer remedy than is contained in the well-known blue wrapper.

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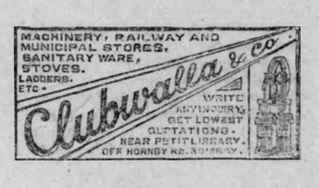

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DUTY ON RAW MATERIALS.

INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION.

The following letter, dated 8th April, 1926, was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department re: duty on raw materials and its effect on industries:—

"Sir,—

I am directed by my Committee to draw your attention to the Order in Appeal R.S.R. No. 5325 of 1925, dated 16th December 1925, on the subject of Cotton flock grey (assessment) and to point out that in the opinion of my Committee the complaint preferred, against which the decision has been given by the Collector of Customs, represents a large order of similar difficulties experienced by industrialists all over the country. This situation reveals a defect in the present classification for purposes of the levy of Customs duty. What is called raw cotton has passed through numerous processes employing even power machinery, and since India is one of the great cotton producing countries of the world the object of admitting raw cotton free of duty is more on grounds of principle, viz., that the raw material of an industry should be allowed to come in without the imposition of a duty.

Taking this principle, the application of it to cotton flock by reasoning applied by the Collector of Customs seems to my Committee faulty. In the same way my Committee would draw attention to the duty of 15 per cent. on non-ferrous metals generally and particularly on rods, sheets and circles, while the same rate of duty is imposed on the finished articles as well. The Indian manufacturer had to pay 15 per cent. duty on what constitutes the bulk of the cost of the finished article and therefore the Indian manufacturer is seriously handicapped and does not get even that minimum protection against foreign imports that the ordinary revenue duties would ordinarily give him and which the Fiscal Commission claimed he would be getting in any case. In the same way the principle underlying classification, on which the present duty is levied, by which raw materials are generally exempt and amongst manufactured articles luxury items are taxed at a higher rate, that principle, which if properly carried out would make the Indian tariff system scientific, is also grossly violated by the present practice.

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

In the same way the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and the entire basis of reasoning pursued by the Tariff Board also lose their force. The Tariff Board, for example, justified the levy of 25 per cent. on fabricated steel on the principle that a higher price had to be paid by the local manufacturer on his raw material. Here also an attempt was made to involve not only fair conditions as between the local manufacturer and the foreign manufacturer but to give the local manufacturer a certain amount of advantage.

My Committee could multiply instances of this kind where the finished product is taxed at the same rate at which the raw material, in which this product is going to enter, is taxed. They can give instances when the finished products emanating from a foreign manufacturer are taxed at a lower rate than the rate, which the manufacturer would have to pay on the raw material entering into this product. Under these conditions, my Committee would request Government to give a more clear expression of policy on this issue and wherever the practice is not in keeping with such policy to set in motion departmental machinery for the necessary correction.

In conclusion, my Committee would request Government in expressing this policy to throw in their weight in this matter in favour of the local manufacturer. This would be not only in keeping with the Government of India's professions from time to time but also with the approved practice and policy of the Cabinet in the United Kingdom to-day. I am to express a hope that, in the opinion of the Government, the demand for greater clearness in Government's tariff policy and in the actual operation of tariff rules in their application to various articles will not be regarded by Government as a demand for indiscriminate protection, but merely a request for a sound administrative reform, which will take away any existing injustice to local manufacturers."

Moulana Saifuddin Kitchlew has accepted the Presidentship of the South India Muslim Tanzeem Conference which will be held at Tuticorin on 10th and 11th July next.

During the month of March, 1926, Rs. 2,06,50,000 were realised by the sale of 5-year post office cash certificates as against Rs. 50,69,000 in March, 1924, and Rs. 51,19,000 in March, 1925, says a Calcutta message.

Rao Bahadur W. R. Dhobaley, retired Additional Judicial Commissioner, and a prominent member of the local Liberals, died at Nagpur on Monday of heart failure.

A Lahore message says:—"On further enquiry it transpires that though a large proportion of the Rs. 60,000 worth of notes lost from currency remission from Amritsar to Lahore has been recovered, a considerable portion has still to be traced.

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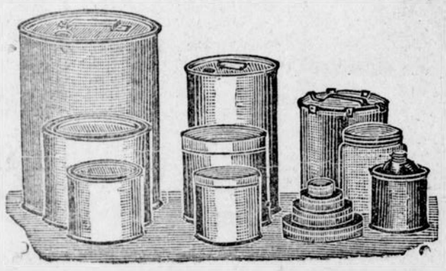

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